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THE MARKET REPORTER

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NEW YORK TAKES BIG SHARE OF COUNTRY'S PRODUCE.

Approximately 50,000 Cars of Leading Fruits and Vegetables Roll Into Terminals of American Metropolis Annually.

To feed each year the millions of consumers who live in New York City and their close neighbors who depend on the New York wholesale markets, requires nearly 50,000 cars of the eight leading fruits and vegetables, a sufficient number of cars to make a single freight train 370 miles long. Such an imaginary train, laden with apples, potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, strawberries, cantaloupes, and peaches, would extend from New York City across the State to Rochester.

These computations are made from figures recently compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, which show that during the four calendar years 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 a total of 195,354 cars of the eight products rolled into New York City's terminals, a yearly average of 48,838.

Receipts were heaviest in 1916, when about 50,100 cars were received and unloaded, as compared with 48,350 in 1917, with 49,150 in 1918, and with 47,750 in 1919. With figures for 1916 incomplete, the total shipments reported of these commodities for the entire country were about 1,295,000 cars, or a yearly average of 323,750 cars. The yearly receipts and unloads at New York represent, therefore, about 15 per cent of the total quantity reported shipped each year.

More Vegetables Than Fruits.

Approximately 29,900 cars of potatoes, onions, cabbage, and tomatoes were received for consumption yearly, as compared with a yearly average of 19,000 cars of apples, peaches, melons, and cantaloupes. In 1919 about 28,460 cars of these vegetables were received for consumption as compared with 29,900 in 1918, with 30,600 in 1917, and with 30,560 cars in 1916. Receipts of these fruits were 19,300 cars in 1919, as compared with 19,250 in 1918, with 17,750 in 1917, and with 19,500 cars in 1916. The total shipments reported of potatoes, onions, cabbage, and tomatoes for the four-year period were 823,000 cars, or a yearly average of about 205,750 cars; the four leading fruits filled 471,750 cars, or a yearly average of about 118,000 cars. Thus New York's annual consumption of the vegetables mentioned represents about 14 per cent of all shipments of these vegetables while the demand for apples, peaches, melons, and cantaloupes represents about 16 per cent of the total shipments of these fruits.

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

After long period practically without fluctuations, beef prices declined sharply during the week ending September 4 in most eastern markets. Lamb and mutton prices also fell. Cattle prices for choice beeves rose because of light supply (pp. 162–163).

Heavier production of medium red and alsike clover seed probable (front page). Heavier alfalfa seed crop also indicated. Sweet clover seed crop likely to equal or slightly surpass that of 1919 (p. 169).

Cheese markets firmer and outlook for fall good (p. 173). Interest lags in butter trade following overbuying (p. 173).

Huge imports of peanuts threaten domestic industry (front page).

Wheat prices rise as corn prices decline. Movement reflects outlook for scarcity of wheat and surplus of corn (p. 170).

Both comb and extracted honey selling at lower prices. Market affected by sugar slump (p. 167).

Produce markets show few important changes (p. 165).

Feed prices continue decline of past week in spite of increased freight rates (p. 172). Hay markets depressed by heavy receipts (p. 172).

MEDIUM RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED CROPS PROMISING.

Bureau Reports Indicate 10 to 25 Per Cent Increases Over 1919 Production.

An increase of about 25 per cent in the 1920 production of medium red clover seed and an increase of 10 to 20 per cent in the current alsike clover seed crop, as compared in both cases with the production of 1919, is shown by reports received by the United States Bureau of Markets during the week ended August 28.

Medium Red Clover.—Most of the important clover seed producing States, except Wisconsin and Minnesota, probably will contribute to the 25 per cent increase over the 1919 production, due in some cases to a larger percentage of the acreage left for seed this year than last, despite prevailing high hay prices, and in other cases to a bigger yield per acre, or to both an increase in number of acres and in yield.

Better Yield Expected.

Perhaps a better yield per acre is more universal among the States than an increased acreage, and a number of States expect to find the outturn at thrashing time better than for several years past, if the heavy stands of clover flowers the latter part of August is a criterion. Harvesting, which is somewhat late, was just commencing in

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ASIATIC NUTS POUR INTO U. S. DEPRESSING PRICES.

American Peanut Growers Alarmed Over Future of Industry—Much Oil Also Imported. Big Domestic Crop Probable.

The dominant factors in the peanut industry since the first of the year have been the unprecedentedly heavy oriental imports of both peanuts and peanut oil and the depressing effect these heavy receipts have had on the price of American goods. During April alone, 2,794,879 pounds of unshelled and 29,042,490 pounds of shelled peanuts were imported into the country, chiefly from China, Japan, and the port of Hongkong.

This monthly figure is more than 12,000,000 pounds greater than the total imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. During the 1920 fiscal year 132,414,423 pounds of peanuts have been brought into the United States, an increase of more than 55,000,000 pounds over the fiscal year 1918, which had hitherto been the banner year.

Flood of Peanut Oil.

The imports of peanut oil have been proportionately even heavier. According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a total of 170,160,368 pounds of peanut oil have been brought into this country during the fiscal year 1920. The stupendous increase of the imports is indicated when it is considered that during the fiscal year 1919 only 11,392,724 pounds were imported, and that during the heavy peanut-importing year 1918, 8,288,756 pounds of peanut oil comprised the total receipts from all countries. Although 111,650,972 pounds of the past year's total is credited to Japan, and only 42,825,562 pounds to China, the bulk of the peanut oil shipped from Japan was made from peanuts actually produced in China and crushed by mills in Japan, or was simply transshipped through Japan en route from China to the United States. In either case, the oil would be tabulated as coming from Japan, as the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce only carry the shipments back to the last country from which they were billed, unless transshipped in bond.

The natural result of this steady stream of oriental peanuts and peanut oil into all parts of the country has been lower prices of American goods and a feeling of more or less anxiety about the future of the peanut industry of the United States. Associations have been formed in the South the main object of which at present seems to be to secure a tariff of 4 cents per pound or more on pea-

(Continued on page 175.)

Live Stock and Meats

DWINDLING SUPPLY OF CORN-FED CATTLE BOOSTS PRICES.

Grass Stock Increasing and Prices Falling—Sheep Down Also—Hogs Up.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Further advances in the market for toppy grades of corn-fed cattle, supplies of which have dwindled nearly to the disappearing point at Missouri River markets and which, though relatively scarce, continue to show up at Chicago in rather larger volume than had been anticipated, marked the trade during the week ending September 3. Another feature was an uneven and more or less erratic trade on the mass of grass stock which is appearing in seasonal profusion.

At Chicago predictions of last spring were made good when on September 1 a load of prime Illinois-fed baby beeves, averaging 852 pounds, sold at $18, registering a new high top for the weight thus far this year, but the rank and file of the marketings at Chicago and at other western points were of grades selling downward from $15.

Hogs Sell Again at $16.

Hog prices showed an upward trend during the greater part of the week, Chicago and East St. Louis reinstating the $16 quotation. Combined receipts at the leading market centers showed a slight decrease from the preceding week but were still running considerably in excess of the corresponding period last year.

In the fat lamb trade, much of the sharp advance of the preceding week was lost at Chicago and East St. Louis, receipts expanding at those points and an added weakening influence being an increase of approximately 80 per cent in the combined receipts of native ovine stock at five eastern markets which had been on short rations the week previous. Receipts at Jersey City increased nearly 100 per cent, oversupplying temporarily the New York market and prompting a slump in the dressed lamb market there and elimated eastern killer competition at Chicago. A broad demand for feeding lambs at western markets was a prop under the trade that served to prevent more severe and more general declines, both the Omaha and Kansas City market showing advances for the week on feeding classes and very little decline on fat classes, supplies of which were rather light at those points.

Receipts at 10 markets for the week under review totaled approximately 236,100 cattle, 335,500 hogs, and 349,000 sheep, compared with 221,000 cattle, 344,400 hogs, and

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 3.

	Sept. 3.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 6.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$36.50-36.50	$36.00-37.00	$36.50-38.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	37.00-39.00	38.00-39.50	39.50-40.75
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	21.50-23.50	22.00-24.00	22.50-24.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	35.50-37.00	37.00-38.00	36.50-39.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	47.50-49.00	48.00-51.00	49.00-50.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	21.50-23.50	22.25-23.00	22.25-23.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	17.50-18.50	17.50-18.75	18.00-21.50
Pure lard, tierces	19.50-22.00	19.50-22.00	20.00-22.25
Compound lard, tierces	17.00-17.50	17.00-18.00	19.00-19.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 7.
HOGS.					
Top	$16.35	$16.20	$16.60	$16.00	$15.50
Bulk of sales	$14.30-16.20	$14.25-16.00	$16.15-16.50	$15.25-16.00	$14.40-14.85
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.60-15.85	14.65-15.85	15.15-15.85	14.75-15.85	14.40-14.85
Medium (200-250 pounds up), medium-choice	15.25-16.30	15.25-16.10	15.75-16.40	15.50-16.00	14.70-15.50
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.50-16.35	15.50-16.10	15.85-16.60	15.70-16.00	14.85-15.40
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	14.90-16.10	14.75-15.90	15.60-16.40		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	14.20-14.50	14.15-14.60	13.25-13.60	13.50-14.50	14.25-14.40
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.75-14.20	13.90-14.15	12.75-13.25	12.25-13.50	14.00-14.25
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	13.50-15.40	13.50-15.40	12.60-16.40		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down)			12.35-15.25	13.00-15.85	12.00-14.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	17.00-18.00	16.75-17.75	16.50-17.50	16.10-17.25	15.75-17.35
Good	15.00-16.75	15.00-16.65	15.25-16.75	14.15-16.00	14.50-15.75
Medium	12.25-14.75	12.25-14.50	11.25-15.00	12.25-14.10	12.00-14.50
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.75-11.00	10.75-12.25	10.25-12.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.75-18.00	16.50-17.75	16.50-17.50	16.10-17.25	16.25-17.35
Good	14.50-16.50	14.25-16.25	15.25-16.75	13.00-16.00	14.50-16.25
Medium	12.00-14.25	12.00-14.00	10.75-15.00	10.60-13.00	12.25-14.50
Common	8.50-11.50	8.50-11.50	8.25-10.50	8.75-10.60	9.25-12.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.50-15.00	6.50-15.00	6.50-16.00	5.75-13.75	6.00-13.00
Cows, common-choice	6.00-12.75	6.00-12.75	6.00-10.50	5.50-11.00	5.75-11.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.00-11.50	5.00-11.50	5.00- 9.00	5.00- 8.60	5.50-11.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.00- 6.00	4.00- 6.00	3.50- 5.75	3.75- 5.50	3.75- 5.75
Canner steers	4.50- 7.50	4.50- 7.50	4.25- 6.50	4.50- 6.50	4.00- 7.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	15.00-17.75	15.00-17.50	11.00-17.50	9.25-15.00	9.75-12.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-12.00	6.00-12.00	6.00- 9.00	5.75-13.50	5.75- 9.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	8.25-12.25	8.00-12.25	8.50-10.50	9.50-12.50	10.00-12.75
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	7.50-11.50	7.75-11.50	7.50-10.50	8.75-12.00	8.00-11.75
Light (800 pounds down) common-choice		7.50-11.00			
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.50-10.50	5.50-10.50	5.50- 9.50	5.25-10.15	6.00-10.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.00- 9.00	5.00- 9.00	4.50- 6.75	4.50- 7.50	4.50- 8.00
Calves:					
Good and choice				8.00-10.75	7.00-10.50
Common and medium				5.00- 7.75	5.50- 7.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	12.00-14.25	12.00-14.50	11.50-12.00	9.50-13.75	11.00-13.65
Culls and common	8.00-11.75	8.00-11.75	5.75- 7.50	6.50- 9.25	7.50-10.75
Feeder lambs	12.00-13.50	12.00-13.10		10.00-13.50	11.00-13.15
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.75-10.75	8.75-10.75		7.25- 9.75	8.00- 8.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.25- 8.25	7.50- 8.50		6.25- 8.25	7.00- 8.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.75- 7.25	6.25- 7.75	5.25- 6.25	4.75- 7.25	5.00- 7.10
Culls and common	2.50- 5.25	3.00- 5.75	2.25- 5.00	2.25- 4.50	2.00- 4.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.75-10.50	6.00-10.75	5.25- 7.50	6.25-10.25	6.25-10.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 10.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 10.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$28.00-29.00	$27.50-28.00	$26.00-27.00	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	
Good	25.00-27.00	24.00-27.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-26.00	$23.00-24.00
Medium	21.00-24.00	19.00-22.00	18.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-22.00	20.00-22.00
Common	16.00-20.00	14.00-18.00	14.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	17.00-19.00
Cows—						
Good	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00			
Medium	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00
Common	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	13.00-15.00			14.00-16.00
Bulls—						
Medium						14.00-16.00
Common	10.25-11.00	10.50-11.00	10.75-11.50	12.00-13.00	11.50-13.00	12.50-14.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	30.00-32.00	30.00-32.00	30.00-32.00	27.00-28.00
Good	26.00-27.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	27.00-29.00	25.00-26.00
Medium	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	24.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
Common	20.00-23.00	19.00-22.00	20.00-24.00			18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh Veal:						
Choice	27.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	30.00-31.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-28.00
Good	23.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	28.00-30.00	22.00-24.00	25.00-27.00
Medium	19.00-22.00	17.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	25.00-27.00	18.00-20.00	23.00-24.00
Common	15.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	18.00-20.00			18.00-20.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	39.00-40.00	38.00-39.00	35.00-37.00	38.00-40.00	36.00-38.00	34.00-36.00
10-12 pounds average	37.00-38.00	35.00-36.00	33.00-34.00	36.00-38.00	34.00-36.00	32.00-33.00
12-14 pounds average	33.00-34.00	31.00-32.00	29.00-31.00	34.00-36.00	31.00-33.00	29.00-30.00
14 pounds and over	29.00-30.00	27.00-29.00	25.00-27.00	30.00-32.00	27.00-30.00	25.00-27.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	23.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00		22.00-23.00	21.00-23.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00			
6-8 pounds average	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00		20.00	
8 pounds and over	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00			
Butts—						
Boneless						32.00-33.00
Boston style	29.00-30.00	27.00-29.00	25.00-26.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-27.00

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Sept. 3.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	10,774	.....	39,827
East St. Louis	4,934	70	2,330
Fort Worth	5,143	192	291
Kansas City	16,774	1,638	22,842
Oklahoma City	2,027	50	.....
Omaha	11,937	.....	50,659
St. Joseph	1,382	.....	2,564
St. Paul	9,202	893	2,364
Sioux City	4,676	707	5,504
Wichita	716	338	27
Total	**67,565**	**3,888**	**126,408**
Previous week	66,975	5,396	146,851
State destination:			
Connecticut	21	.....	.....
Delaware	20	.....	249
Georgia	26	.....	.....
Illinois	10,334	381	20,881
Indiana	1,328	.....	6,161
Iowa	14,531	1,789	37,313
Kansas	6,421	99	6,684
Kentucky	606	.....	1,840
Maryland	608	.....	298
Michigan	845	.....	7,792
Minnesota	1,173	473	1,881
Missouri	5,463	70	17,455
Montana	.....	131	.....
Nebraska	6,121	145	13,625
New Jersey	151	.....	241
New Mexico	35	.....	953
New York	210	.....	2,421
North Dakota	148	.....	.....
Ohio	5,156	.....	4,943
Oklahoma	2,444	605	621
Pennsylvania	5,566	.....	.....
South Dakota	511	130	1,721
Tennessee	.....	.....	110
Texas	5,085	65	561
Virginia	96	.....	218
Wisconsin	626	.....	439
Wyoming	40	.....	.....
Total	67,565	3,888	126,408

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Sept. 4.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		*Lbs*		*Lbs*		*Lbs*	
Mon	261	$14.50	206	$15.91	235	$15.14	260	$14.63
Tues	267	14.95	200	15.94	224	15.18	266	14.51
Wed	251	15.15	192	15.96	220	15.25	274	14.38
Thurs	256	15.01	197	16.20	226	15.17	273	14.36
Fri	256	14.91	204	16.05	228	14.83	270	14.41
Sat	257	14.94	196	16.05	217	15.30	267	14.46
Average:								
This wk	**258**	**14.97**	**202**	**16.01**	**225**	**15.16**	**269**	**14.44**
Last wk	[1]257	14.55	200	15.32	229	14.73	266	14.09
4 weeks ago	259	14.67	207	15.95	224	15.28	260	14.05

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

[1] Incorrectly published as 265 in last issue.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Sept. 4.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	78,155	29,214	48,941	100,615	21,201	79,414	131,047	53,775	77,272
East St. Louis	37,848	13,152	22,904	46,264	17,240	43,974	21,049	2,885	17,723
Indianapolis	15,177	9,512	4,196	54,506	31,957	18,630	5,908	4,568	514
Kansas City	72,430	33,793	34,109	25,496	9,369	16,581	44,031	19,878	22,518
Oklahoma City	7,993	3,143	5,013	4,485	585	4,382	808	1,040	194
Omaha	31,817	15,606	16,211	30,228	7,708	22,520	94,998	61,749	33,249
St. Joseph	11,610	3,166	7,630	18,784	1,461	16,581	12,926	2,878	9,228
St. Paul	30,262	16,135	12,011	13,848	1,614	12,506	29,674	22,044	7,562
Sioux City	15,508	7,967	5,615	24,615	9,664	14,008	7,936	5,827	3,637
Wichita	6,113	2,727	2,393	2,910	493	2,593	157	27	157
Total	**306,913**	**134,415**	**159,053**	**321,751**	**101,292**	**231,189**	**348,534**	**174,671**	**172,054**
Previous week	281,263	141,388	140,066	329,451	110,964	233,570	356,141	195,441	163,270

345,000 sheep the week previous, and 261,700 cattle, 280,700 hogs, and 543,000 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Increased marketing of grass cattle was the feature of the week's trade everywhere, range cattle from the Northwest and grassers from the Southwest increasing in volume along with native pasture cattle. Corn-fed steers were scarce everywhere except at Chicago which, for the lateness of the season, had good receipts of good and choice steers and yearlings and registered a new top at $18 on the latter. Chicago and Kansas City had more than

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PRESS REPORT CORRECTED.

No Appeal by Department of Agriculture to Eat Canned Meat.

A statement that the Department of Agriculture had issued "an appeal" to American housewives to take advantage of the War Department's sale of canned meats was included in a press release from the office of the Director of Sales of the War Department issued August 27. Nothing in the nature of an "appeal" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The department merely furnished the War Department, at the latter's request, with data in regard to the nutritive value of corned beef, with the understanding that the War Department desired to use the information merely as a basis for advertising its canned products.

The following statement, correcting the former release, has been made by the Office of the Director of Sales, War Department:

"Editors are requested to correct a statement made in a press release of this department issued August 27 in which it was said that the Department of Agriculture had issued an appeal to American housewives to take advantage of the War Department's sale of canned meats. The press release issued by the War Department, which quoted an official of the Department of Agriculture, was based upon a memorandum of information about the comparative value of canned and fresh meats furnished by that official on request of the Director of Sales. No public statement or appeal on this subject has been made by the Department of Agriculture."

MEAT TRADE GENERALLY DULL PRICES FLUCTUATING.

New York and Boston Sharply Lower—Lamb and Mutton Continue Down—Veal Strong.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Although weather conditions were generally more favorable during the week ending September 4, trade in dressed meats at eastern markets was dull and prices fluctuated. A sharp downward trend characterized the market on all grades of beef at New York and Boston, while prices at Philadelphia and Chicago were strong to higher. The sensitive condition of the lamb and mutton trade of the past four months continues and prices were lowered during the week. Veal trade continued the improvement of the previous week and sharp daily gains were a marked feature of the week's trading. Demand for fresh pork cuts was about equal to supply and the slight gradual advances indicated a general healthy condition.

Prices Generally Down in East.

Beef—Barring Philadelphia, eastern beef trade during the week was on the toboggan with the greatest daily declines near the close. All grades were similarly affected, closing $1.50 to $2.50 lower than the previous Friday. In marked contrast to the slumpy conditions at Boston and New York were the generally strong markets at Philadelphia and Chicago, where advances averaging about $1 on all grades were registered. Although the offerings of cow beef were light, price fluctuations on the several grades followed the corresponding grades of steers. Practically no bulls other than a limited number of common bolognas were offered, and these were sold on a declining market with prices at the close 50 cents to $1 lower. There was some unevenness in the demand for Kosher beef with prices generally steady at eastern markets and $1 higher at Chicago on the better grades at the close.

Lamb Markets Week.

Lamb.—A general weakness pervaded lamb markets both east and west, and Monday's advances were not maintained. Barring Boston, where conditions continued practically steady, closing prices were unevenly $1 to $2 lower than Monday. Light offerings of New Zealand and some Australian lambs were made at eastern markets during the week.

Mutton.—The generally slow demand for mature sheep which has existed for the past three weeks resulted in further declines in prices at the eastern markets, Chicago remaining steady and unchanged since the previous week.

Veal.—The demand for veal showed marked improvement and sharply advancing prices were the rule, with generally strong conditions at the close. New York gained $5 to $6 over the previous week, Boston $3, Philadelphia $5, and Chicago $3.

Pork.—Monday's opening prices on fresh pork cuts, ranging mostly $2 higher than the previous Friday's close at the eastern markets were well maintained. A fairly regular demand was the principal factor in the upward price movement at all markets.

Live Stock Marketings.

The combined receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul yearly for 1919 were as follows: Cattle, 12,151,920; hogs, 25,280,245; sheep, 14,307,503.

WOOL MARKET FIELD NOTES.

Although the general situation at interior points remains practically unchanged the general decision of wool growers' organizations to hold their clips for better prices indicates a stronger tone, especially from the growers' standpoint. A little more inquiry is noted for wool, and there is more activity among the local buyers. One of the largest woolen manufacturing companies has announced that its mills will resume operations September 13, after being shut down for two months.

Colorado.—No sales have been reported, as grower's ideas of wool values are very much higher than those of local buyers and representatives of eastern concerns.

Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.—A large percentage of the wool centralized by wool growers' associations and farm bureaus in these States has been forwarded to Chicago on consignment basis.

Kentucky.—The wool held by the members of the cooperative wool growers' associations throughout Kentucky remains unsold and is stored at country points where it will be held until conditions improve.

Michigan.—Large quantities of wool are being centralized, graded, and stored at Lansing. Growers generally throughout the State have signified their confidence in this plan, and as a result of the cessation of buying the amount shipped into Lansing is more than was anticipated.

Minnesota.—Most of the wool centralized by wool growers' associations is being consigned to Minneapolis. Attempt is being made to combine the wool growers' associations in the western portion of the State. No sales of importance have been reported although prices offered are a trifle higher than those prevailing for the last few weeks.

Missouri.—Wool pool committees and farmers are unwilling to sell at the prices offered, which they consider much below the real value of the product. Approximately 40,000 pounds of wool, representing one-seventh of the amount pooled, has been sold at St. Joseph, but neither grades nor prices were given in reports of the sale. A small amount of wool has been sold at Memphis. It is reported that eastern wool dealers and representatives have inspected the various lots and have expressed themselves as well pleased with the method of grading and handling in the State this year.

Nebraska.—Although there is no change in the wool situation over that of the preceding week the growers are more firmly convinced that a better market will soon develop.

North Carolina.—The wool growers of this State, having organized and centralized their wool and realizing the impossibility of sale upon what was considered a satisfactory basis, have made arrangements with a woolen mill to manufacture blankets for the association on a commission basis.

North Dakota.—Approximately 500,000 pounds of wool have been centralized both at Fargo and Hettinger for storage, grading, and sale. It has been estimated that 500,000 pounds additional will be received at each of these points.

New York.—Wool is considered to be strongly held both in New York producers' and county wool growers' associations, awaiting higher prices than are being offered at present.

Oregon.—Progress has been made in the formation of local pools and cooperative associations, although sales have not been so successful as had been hoped for. However, a more satisfactory market is expected when the existing financial stringency is relieved.

Ohio.—Several county wool organizations have been formed this year to market wool cooperatively. It is reported that at Cadiz there is assembled 28,220 fleeces of wool graded according to the tentative wool grades of the United States Bureau of Markets.

Tennessee.—All the wool held by the cooperative wool growers' associations in this State was sold early in the season at prices greatly in excess of those being offered by the local dealers at the present time.

Virginia.—Wool is still held at a number of centralization points throughout the State. A better market is expected soon.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 163.)

half of the week's offerings at 10 markets, but Omaha and East St. Louis were well supplied also. All markets had some winter-fed grass cattle on sale and a fair, average quality of grassers was reported, although Kansas City and East St. Louis received plentiful supplies of common kinds. Range shipments were not so good as the average quality usually shipped and indications are that ranchers are holding thrifty stock for a good hard finish on the excellent range that is reported this year.

A further spread between corn-fed cattle and grassy kinds was the rule at all markets, the former kind maintaining a market of its own and not following the general price movement on bulk of receipts. Good and choice steers at the four markets were strong to 25 cents higher, with Kansas City showing still greater gains on tops. Markets receiving choice yearlings showed that this class had the call and took the greatest advance. Good grassers sold steady to 25 cents lower at Chicago, with Missouri River markets steady to strong. Increased offerings everywhere except Omaha of medium grade steers met generally declining prices, meat trade channels becoming oversupplied with this grade of beef, which fact was promptly reflected in the live market. Chicago showed an average 50-cent decline. East St. Louis was 25 to 50 cents lower, with the commoner westerns 50 to 75 cents lower. Kansas City showed weakness on the medium and common kinds which were undesirable as feeders. The lower grade steers were uneven and weak to lower at all markets. Best range cattle were steady to strong everywhere, while the poorer grades were irregularly steady to lower, trashy light stock in St. Louis going to new low levels.

Liberal Offerings of Butcher Cattle.

Good to choice butcher cattle held generally steady, but there were comparatively liberal offerings everywhere of the medium half-fat cows and these broke sharply, prices ranging from 25 cents to $1 lower at the several markets, Omaha breaking least. Canners were steady to a quarter lower. Bulls, influenced by the volume of supplies on the separate markets, ranged steady to stronger at Chicago, steady at Omaha and Kansas City, and 25 to 50 cents lower at East St. Louis. Calves showed widely variable advances, St. Louis jumping $2 to $2.25 and Kansas City and Chicago 50 cents to $1. Stockers were about steady at East St. Louis and Chicago, while Missouri River markets were 25 to 50 cents higher.

An influence which may have an effect on weighty beeves on the coming week's market is the approaching Jewish New Year's fast days during the week of September 13. This will doubtless check the seaboard demand for kosher meats temporarily, but it is hardly probable that sufficient choice, strong weight cattle to injure values seriously, are now available for market.

Hogs Show Net Gains.

Hogs.—The four markets under review showed net gains for the week of 10 to 40 cents over the week-end previous with the exception of East St. Louis. Chicago closed with a top of $16.25, which was high point of the week and 40 cents higher than Saturday of the week before, while the bulk of sales was mostly 35 to 40 cents higher. East St. Louis had high price of the week of $16.70 for one load on Thursday, on which day practical top was $16.50. At the week-end there, the top of $16.45 for one load was 30 cents lower than the $16.75 one load top on the short run of the preceding Saturday, and closing bulk of sales at $15.75 to $16.40 was 10 to 25 cents lower. Kansas City had a closing top of $15.75, which was 40 cents higher, and bulk of sales showed an advance of 35 to 40 cents over the preceding week's close. Omaha's closing top at $15.25 was 25 cents higher, while bulk of sales was 10 cents higher at the close.

Most of the principal eastern markets have been high enough to make a relatively wide margin between them and the large western markets, so that at Chicago and East St. Louis especially, there has been a broad shipping demand for light and light butchers as well as for light lights and pigs. The preference shown by most local killers at Chicago during the greater part of the week for the higher-priced hogs would seem to indicate that good hogs suitable for the fresh-meat trade are now on a worth-the-money basis as compared with the heavy mixed and packing grades.

Sheep Prices Fall.

Sheep.—More liberal receipts at several eastern markets, particularly at Jersey City, which eliminated eastern shipping competition at Chicago and other western points and prompted declines in dressed lamb prices at New York, together with a swelling marketward movement at Chicago and East St. Louis, were factors in sharp recessions in the fat lamb market during the week under review at these points, the decline measuring 75 cents to $1.25 for the week. At Omaha and Kansas City, however, receipts were below normal for the season, and prices were sustained at steady to 25 cent lower levels.

A broad demand for feeding classes was shown at Chicago and other western markets, which proved a strong prop under the trade, feeding classes closing higher for the week at Omaha and Kansas City and steady to 25 cents lower at Chicago. Quality and condition of native offerings continued ordinary, bulk of native lambs lacking uniformity and good finish, and few of the males coming trimmed. Shipments from the western range are carrying long feeder ends and although some choice fat range lambs are appearing, the percentage of such kinds is small.

A feature of the week's trading was the appearance of a number of prospective buyers of feeders, who had refrained from making purchases a few weeks back, when prices were 75 cents to $1 lower than at present, in the thought that supplies could be obtained cheaper later. Reports from the northwestern range country are that thousands of feeder lambs have been contracted recently at $9.50 to $10 per 100 pounds on the range, the equivalent, probably, of $12.50 to $13 at Chicago, considering freight, shrinkage, risk of shipping, and other conditions.

Fruits and Vegetables

MID-SEASON POTATO CROP MEETS UNSETTLED MARKET.

Heavy Production and Limited Demand Force Prices to Low Levels.

The shipping seasons of the various potato-producing States overlap somewhat, especially in August and September. Shipping from the extra early States, about a dozen in number, is nearly finished by the middle of August. The mid-season shipping States, particularly New Jersey, furnish a large part of the car-lot supply in August and September. The late crop moves actively in October, but many Northern States ship considerable quantities of the early varieties during August and September.

Active Shipping Starts in September.

The main potato market season may be considered to begin September 1, but the month is really intermediate between the early and late seasons. The main crop does not become very active until October and usually reaches its height sometime during that month. Last year, the height of shipment was reached the second week in October, which is about an average date for the peak of the movement. The volume of the September and October movement is affected not only by the earliness or lateness of maturity, but also by the prevailing prices, which tend to hasten or to discourage early marketing. In some early seasons, as in 1918, the peak of the movement is reached as early as the last week of September. At the time of greatest activity, potato shipments reach a volume of 1,000 cars daily, or 7,000 cars per week, which is more than double the season's average weekly car-lot shipments.

Supply and Price Compared.

Naturally the lowest prices in distributing markets come shortly after the time of heaviest shipments, because of the resulting increase in supplies and there would be a declining trend before and a rising time after the peak of the shipping movement. The following table shows how this tendency has worked out during the past two seasons, the range of Maine potatoes being followed because quotations were available for the entire period in question; three months of each of the past two seasons:

Carlot Shipments and Jobbing Prices of Maine Potatoes During Height of Season.

Period.	1919		1918	
	Car lot shipments.	Jobbing range.	Car lot shipments.	Jobbing range.
September:				
Third week..	4,878	$2.35–2.60	5,358	$2.55–2.75
Fourth week.	5,821	2.25–2.50	7,126	2.70–3.00
October:				
First week...	6,404	2.15–2.60	6,192	2.55–2.80
Second week.	7,366	2.15–2.75	6,447	2.50–2.60
Third week..	6,515	2.10–2.25	4,959	2.40–2.75
Fourth week.	6,109	2.40–2.60	5,012	2.40–2.75
November:				
First week...	4,947	2.50–2.60	5,166	2.35–2.75
Second week.	4,399	2.50–2.75	4,315	2.25–2.50
Third week..	4,047	2.75–2.80	4,102	2.20–2.50
Fourth week.	3,788	2.75–2.85	3,288	2.35–2.60
December:				
First week...	2,251	2.75–2.90	2,051	2.35–2.70
Second week.	2,221	3.00–3.35	2,432	2.35–2.85

(Continued on page 166.)

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Irish Cobblers No. 1, Sacked, per 100 pounds.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Sept. 6.	This season. Aug. 30.	One year ago.
New York.....	268	$2.00–$2.15	$2.35	$3.00–$3.35
Boston.....	93	2.50–2.65	$2.65–2.85	[1] 2.50–2.75
Philadelphia..	96	2.15–2.25	2.50–2.65	3.00
Baltimore.....	29	2.65–2.75	2.85–3.00	2.90–3.00
Pittsburgh.....	101	2.75–2.85	3.15–3.35	3.65
Cleveland.....	66	3.15	3.15–3.35	3.75–3.90
Cincinnati.....	20	[2] 2.75–2.85	3.15	[3] 3.35
Detroit.....	39	2.65–2.85	2.55–3.00	3.75
Chicago.....	311	[2] 2.80–2.90	[3] 3.10–3.25	[3] 3.50–3.60
St. Louis.....	41	3.00–3.25	2.65–2.75	[4] 2.85–2.95
Kansas City...	50	[2] 2.65–2.75	2.70–2.85	[4] 3.00

CANTALOUPES, California Turlock Section, Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards, 45's.

New York.....	222	$2.50–$2.75	$1.50–$1.75	$2.75–$3.00
Boston.....	78	1.25–2.00	1.50–2.00	[5] 3.00–3.50
Philadelphia...	16	.....	.75–1.25	[5] 3.00
Baltimore.....	9	1.60–1.75	1.75–2.00	2.25–2.50
Pittsburgh.....	81	1.50–1.75	1.50–2.00	[5] 3.00
Cleveland.....	29	2.00–2.25	1.75–3.00	[5] 3.00–3.25
Cincinnati.....	21	1.75	1.75	[5] 2.75–3.00
Detroit.....	20	2.25–2.50	1.75–2.00	.....
Chicago.....	112	2.00–2.50	1.50	[5] 2.50–2.75
St. Louis.....	1	.....	1.50–1.75	[5] 3.25
Kansas City....	0	[5] 2.25–2.50	.75	[5] 2.75–3.00

PEACHES, Eastern and Middlewestern Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets.

New York.....	195	$2.50–$2.75	$3.50–$4.00	$3.25–$3.50
Boston.....	47	.....	4.00–5.00	3.25–3.50
Philadelphia...	4	.....	2.75	.....
Baltimore.....	29	3.25–3.50	2.50–2.75	3.25–3.50
Pittsburgh.....	32	2.50–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.50–3.75
Cleveland.....	15	4.00	4.25	3.00–3.25
Cincinnati.....	1	.....	.....	3.50–3.65
Detroit.....	15	3.50–3.75	4.75–5.00	3.50–3.75
Chicago.....	19	3.50–4.50	3.50–4.50	2.75–3.00
St. Louis.....	1	.....	3.00–3.75	3.00
Kansas City...	0	.....	5.00	2.50–3.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, sacked, per 100 pounds.

New York.....	78	$2.50–$2.75	$2.00–$2.25	$1.50–$2.00
Boston.....	17	2.25–2.50	2.50–2.75	2.25–2.50
Philadelphia...	7	.....	.....	2.40–2.65
Baltimore.....	11	3.00	.....	2.25–2.40
Pittsburgh.....	12	3.50	2.65–2.75	2.00–2.25
Cleveland.....	10	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50
Cincinnati.....	2	.....	.....	2.25–3.00
Detroit.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50–2.85
Chicago.....	16	1.75–2.00	2.25–2.35	2.00–2.25
St. Louis.....	13	1.75–2.00	[6] 2.25–2.40	.....
Kansas City...	14	2.25	[6] 2.50–2.75	2.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes.			
New Jersey points.	.....	$2.25–$2.50	$2.50–$2.65
Caldwell, Idaho....	$1.40	1.60–1.65	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00–2.15	2.25–2.35	2.75–3.00
Grand Junction, Colo.....	1.50	1.60–1.65	.....
Cantaloupes.			
Rocky Ford, Colo..	1.75–2.00	1.45–1.50	1.50–1.75
Peaches.			
Palisade, Colo.....	3.20–3.25	3.25	.....
Cabbage.			
Greeley, Colo.....	.60	.60	1.15
Onions.			
Massachusetts points.....	.....	2.25	.....

[1] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[2] Minnesota Irish Cobblers.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Kansas and Minnesota Early Ohios.
[5] Colorado Rocky Fords.
[6] Red Globes.

Big Oregon Potato Crop Probable.

Special reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate potato acreage in Oregon to be about 95 per cent of last year's, but condition is much better and yield may be 50 per cent larger.

FEW IMPORTANT CHANGES SHOWN IN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Shipments About Same as Last Week—Slight Advance in Cantaloupes and Decline in Potatoes.

The markets for leading fruits and vegetables were steady during the seven days ending September 6, with the exception of a moderate decline in potato prices and a slight advance in cantaloupes. Total shipments were 14,280 cars compared with 12,145 cars the preceding week and with 12,848 during the corresponding week last year.

Potatoes.—Losses of 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds were general in the potato markets. New Jersey No. 1 Irish Cobblers sold 25 to 45 cents lower than the range of the previous week at $2 to $2.40 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b. at New Jersey shipping points. Eastern markets also were 35 to 50 cents lower at a range of $2 to $2.85 and car lots in Chicago slightly cheaper at $2.80 to $3.05 per 100 pounds sacked. Virginia No. 1 Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers lost 25 to 50 cents in eastern markets, ranging $3 to $4.75 per barrel. Kansas and Nebraska sacked Early Ohios held well in Kansas City at a range of $2.60 to $2.75 per 100 pounds.

Potatoes Lower.

Minnesota field run Early Ohios ranged 30 cents lower at shipping points, selling at $1.95 to $2.30 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b., and at $2.50 to $2.85 in St. Louis. Car lots in Chicago sold at $2 to $2.40. Haulings have been light at Colorado shipping points, growers getting $1.25 to $1.50 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b. cash track for white varieties. Colorado Bliss Triumphs were quoted in the Kansas City market at $2.65 to $2.75.

U. S. Grade No. 1 Rurals sold 25 to 50 cents lower per 100 pounds during the week at Idaho shipping points, ranging $1.35 to $1.40 carloads f. o. b. cash track. Sales were made in Chicago at $2.75 to $2.90, sacked. Other leading potato sections represented in important consuming markets were Michigan round whites in Cincinnati, at $2.75 to $3 per 100 pounds sacked, Maine and New Brunswick Irish Cobblers in Boston, at $2.25 to $2.75, and Long Island No. 1 Irish Cobblers, at $2.20 to $2.35 in New York. Shipments were 3,445 cars, compared with 2,868 cars the week before and with 2,814 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Apple Market Steady.

Apples.—New York A 2½ Oldenburgs have been selling at $3 to $4.50 per barrel in leading eastern markets. Reports from middlewestern cities quote this stock in bushel baskets mostly at 90 cents to $1.75. Pennsylvania Wealthys ranged $5 to $5.50 per barrel in Baltimore. Michigan A 2½ Oldenburgs brought $5 to $6 per barrel in the Chicago market. Arkansas and Missouri Jonathans sold early in the week at $3 to $3.50 per bushel basket in Kansas City and St. Paul. Wealthys were reported in Kansas City at $2 to $2.25 per box. Shipments were 1,068 cars, compared with 1,010 cars the preceding week and with 913 during the corresponding week last year.

Onions.—Massachusetts No. 1 yellow stock sold at $2.25 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads, f. o. b. at Massachusetts shipping points the first part of the week. Prices ranged $2.25 to $2.50 in the Boston market. Eastern yellow onions sold at $1.50 to $2 per 100 pounds, sacked, in Baltimore. Middlewestern yellows were reported in Pittsburgh and Cleveland at $2.25 to $3 per 100 pounds,

sacked, and Red Globes in St. Louis and Kansas City at $2 to $2.50. Washington yellow onions ranged slightly lower in Chicago at $1.75 to $2.10 per 100 pounds, sacked, and brought $2 to $2.50 in Kansas City. Washington stock sold at $2 to $2.75 in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Shipments were 463 cars, compared with 536 the week before and with 411 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Cantaloupe Values Advance Moderately.

Cantaloupes.—California Salmon Tints gained 50 cents per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming markets selling at $1.50 to $2.50 per crate. Colorado Salmon Tints, standards 45's, sold at $1.25 to $1.40 at shipping points, wagon loads cash to growers. Recent sales were made mostly around $1.50 per crate. Colorado cantaloupes ranged $2 to $2.75 per standard crate in the New York market, $2.75 to $3.25 in Pittsburgh, and $1.75 to $2.50 in Chicago. New Mexico and Texas pink meats in standard flats of 12 and 15 melons brought slightly higher prices in consuming markets, ranging 75 cents to $1.50 per crate. Shipments were 732 cars compared with 761 cars the previous week and with 686 cars during the corresponding week last year.

Peach Markets Continue Steady.

Peaches.—Leading peach markets showed little change in prices. Eastern Elbertas in 6-basket carriers and bushel baskets sold at $4 to $5.50 per bushel in Boston and in other eastern markets generally at a range of $2.50 to $3.50. Middle-western Elbertas were steady in Detroit and Chicago at $3.50 to $5 per bushel basket. Elbertas have been bringing $3.20 to $3.35 per bushel basket, carloads f. o. b. cash track at Colorado shipping points. California box Elbertas were steady in Chicago at $2 to $3. Peach shipments during the week totaled 1,591 cars compared with 1,183 the preceding week and with 2,926 cars during the corresponding week a year ago.

Sweet potatoes.—Virginia Eastern Shore sweet potatoes have been selling in eastern markets mostly at a range of $7 to $9 per barrel and North Carolina stock at $7 to $8.50. Southern yellow varieties were reported in the Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis markets $1.85 to $2.75 per bushel. Shipments of 457 cars during the week, compared with 173 cars the week before and with 579 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Cabbage shipments from southern and southwestern States were nearly double those of last season, about one-half larger than in 1918 and three times as large as in 1917.

MID-SEASON POTATO CROP.

(Continued from page 165.)

The season for the main crop of 1920 is opening at a slight recovery from the lowest prices reached in the middle of August, but markets have been weak and unsettled for a long time. The story of the potato market for the past 12 months has been that of a fairly steady rise from harvest time last season until the new crop became abundant this summer. Wholesale prices of new potatoes then declined rapidly from early quotations, which sometimes exceeded $20 per barrel, to a range of $4 to $5 per barrel at various times in August.

The prices at the beginning of September, 1920, are about midway between those of the corresponding time during the two preceding seasons. New Jersey Cobblers the first of the month were ranging $2.65 to $3.25 per 100 pounds sacked, compared with $3 to $3.15 a year ago, and with $2.40 to $2.75 in 1918.

Early Decline Not Unusual.

A decline beginning in midsummer and extending into the fall months is not unusual. It is often caused by the increasing shipments, as one section after another begins to send its crop to market. The present season's generally downward tendency since July was duplicated last season and the weakness continued until shipments decreased with the approach of winter conditions. Often the lowest prices correspond to the time of heaviest shipments, but in seasons when too much stock was stored over winter the spring prices have been lower than those asked at digging time. For example, in April, 1915, potatoes sold below 20 cents per bushel at many shipping points.

A conspicuous difference in this season's market compared with last season's is the lower range of prices at western shipping points, as compared with those in the East. Last year at times potatoes were selling fully as high in the far West as in New York State, the reason being the short crop in the far West. Two years ago, in 1918, the weakest spot in the potato market was in western sections where the crop was relatively heavier that year, and ordinarily the western shipping points quote prices low enough to offset the higher freight charges to the principal consuming markets.

The only general guide in judging the course of the market for the present season is a consideration of the crop, the shipments, and the general behavior and tone at distributing centers. According to the September forecast, the crop is a heavy one, with 412,933,000 bushels, compared with 357,901,000 bushels as the final estimate of last season, with 340,699,000 bushels in 1918, with 368,325,000 bushels in 1917, and with 229,415,000 bushels in the short-crop year of 1916. Shipments of the main crop are just beginning. Apparently the movement is a little later than last year, owing to the late season and the somewhat unattractive market conditions.

From the beginning of the early potato shipping season in April to the present time, shipments of the 1920 crop have exceeded those of the previous season by about 20 per cent, which may be accounted for in a general way by the 12 per cent increase in acreage of early and midseason potatoes and the good yield generally obtained. The main crop, comprising four-fifths of the commercial production, will rule the markets for the next eight months.

Shipping Point Prices, Early White Varities, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

[Cars, f. o. b. usual terms.]

Week ending—	New Jersey.	Minnesota.	Kaw Valley, Kans.	Caldwell, Idaho.
July 26	$4.00-5.00	$2.75-5.25	.....	.....
Aug. 2	2.65-3.00	2.75-3.35	.....	.....
Aug. 9	2.65-3.35	2.60-3.10	$2.10-3.00	$2.10-3.35
Aug. 16	2.35-2.85	2.50-2.95	2.25-3.00	2.00-2.30
Aug. 23	2.65-2.85	2.25-2.50	.....	1.85-2.20
Aug. 30	2.60-2.85	2.40-2.60	.....	1.60-1.90

Jobbing Range of New Jersey Irish Cobblers, No. 1, Sacked per 100 Pounds.

	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Detroit.	Chicago.
1920.									*Car-lot sales.*
July	$3.85-5.00	$5.35-6.65	$3.50-5.00	$5.35-5.65	$4.50-6.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug	2.00-3.35	2.65-3.65	2.00-3.00	2.65-3.50	2.50-3.65	$2.50-3.65	$3.15-3.65	$2.85-3.25	$2.65-3.85
1919.									
July	3.50-3.65	4.00-4.35	3.15-3.35	3.35-3.50	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug	2.35-3.85	3.75-4.35	2.80-3.65	3.35-4.00	3.15-4.35	3.15-4.40	.....	3.65-4.50	3.65-4.50
1918.									
July	.....	3.00-3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug	2.50-3.15	2.75-3.40	2.50-2.85	3.00	2.80-3.00	3.00-3.50	.....	3.00	.....

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

	Week of Aug. 29-Sept. 4.		August.		July.		June.		Season to Sept. 4.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Apples	1,068	913	3,399	2,628	1,713	1,335	164	101	5,980	4,642
Cabbage	239	288	980	1,154	417	551	1,406	1,386	15,560	10,350
Cantaloupes	732	686	6,601	4,690	5,245	7,136	6,640	6,882	19,085	19,193
Grapes	2,380	1,398	4,259	2,837	341	459	12	4	6,181	4,338
Mixed deciduous fruits	134	46	931	721	1,112	683	214	673	2,431	2,325
Onions	463	411	1,710	1,909	1,013	1,844	599	598	9,678	7,894
Peaches	1,591	2,926	6,002	11,277	6,613	9,216	1,586	3,377	15,340	25,074
Pears	1,030	503	2,659	3,820	2,358	1,954	23	.....	5,794	6,093
Plums and prunes	419	306	622	1,181	673	902	303	500	1,891	2,747
Sweet potatoes	457	579	638	1,228	85	44	.....	.....	1,105	1,651
Tomatoes	451	329	1,334	850	2,149	1,472	3,094	3,066	10,130	9,587
Watermelons	1,064	994	9,599	8,923	19,576	15,014	6,412	4,959	36,525	29,759
Potatoes	3,445	2,814	12,273	13,580	16,308	13,666	13,783	9,707	48,304	41,674
Total	13,473	12,193	51,007	54,798	57,605	54,276	34,236	31,253	178,004	165,327

Carload Shipments of Early and Midseason Potatoes.

Shipped from.	To Sept. 4.		Entire season.			
	1920	1919	1919	1918	1917	1916
Alabama	306	90	90	579	641	140
Arizona	.....	80	80	29	71	4
Arkansas	204	186	186	280	371	.....
Florida	3,326	2,273	2,273	4,839	4,294	1,762
Georgia	255	126	126	272	191	45
Kansas	1,913	1,125	1,132	824	844	1,243
Kentucky	630	661	857	758	805	1,234
Maryland	2,530	1,469	1,491	703	2,286	196
Mississippi	61	151	151	307	161	112
Missouri	200	107	115	120	301	239
New Jersey	7,152	6,096	10,409	5,889	11,709	13,658
North Carolina	3,470	3,301	3,306	5,605	4,713	2,760
Oklahoma	537	658	677	350	665	.....
South Carolina	3,069	1,217	1,217	2,812	2,440	1,148
Texas	726	805	808	2,312	1,693	1,329
Virginia	14,766	11,516	11,621	11,161	19,767	.....
Total	39,145	29,861	34,539	36,780	50,952	22,870

NEW YORK'S SHARE OF PRODUCE.

(Continued from front page.)

The receipts of white potatoes for the four year period were about 78,950 cars, as compared with about 40,120 cars of apples, or a yearly average of about 19,750 cars of white potatoes and 10,030 cars of apples. New York's yearly allotment of white potatoes is equivalent to about two-thirds of the city's carlot supplies of the leading lines of vegetables and is slightly more than the total annual carlot consumption of the fruits mentioned.

The yearly receipts of apples comprise about 52 per cent of all cars of these four lines of fruits received for consumption at New York each year.

Boxed Apples Increase.

As in other cities, the quantity of boxed apples received for consumption at New York has gained each year during the four-year period. The growing demand probably is, in part, due to increased production and to intensive marketing campaigns. The receipts for 1919 were 3,941 cars, as compared with 3,012 in 1918, with 1,721 in 1917, and with 1,382 cars in 1916. Shipments of boxed apples to all points were 35,549 cars in 1919, as compared with 28,219 in 1918, with 25,491 in 1917, and with 18,639 in 1916.

The yearly receipts of onions at New York were about twice those of cabbage. Approximately 4,700 cars of onions enter into consumption at this market each year, as compared with about 2,300 cars of cabbage. Receipts of peaches exceed those of cantaloupes by about 300 cars annually. For the four-year period the yearly average consumption of peaches was 3,650 cars, as compared with 3,350 cars of cantaloupes. The annual receipts of strawberries were about 1,940 cars, while those of tomatoes were about 3,100 cars.

Light Supplies of Strawberries.

Tomato receipts were fairly constant for the four years, while those of strawberries showed a heavy decrease in 1919 and 1918. This decrease is in harmony with the reduced production, as shown by the following:

	1919	1918	1917	1916
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Total shipments reported	8,084	8,452	15,065	16,236
Total unloads at New York	898	1,206	2,771	2,779

Practically 85 per cent of New York City's supplies of barreled apples came from New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, while Washington and Oregon contributed about 85 per cent of the boxed apples. California and Idaho were fairly heavy contributors to New York's boxed apple supplies also, but practically none were received from Colorado, Montana, and Utah. Comparatively few barreled apples were shipped to this market by Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, which are heavy neighboring producing States.

Florida and South Carolina supply New York with early cabbage, while Virginia and New York contribute the second early and late cabbage. The other late cabbage-producing States ship practically no cabbage to this market. Early onions come from Texas and California, while the late supply is furnished by New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, and California.

Importations of onions at New York in 1918 were equivalent to 181 cars, as compared

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HONEY MARKETS REFLECT SLUMP IN SUGAR PRICES.

Both Comb and Extracted Lower—Honey Bottling Industry Growing.

Seasonal dullness and slow movement have characterized the principal honey markets during the past two weeks. The weak market tone has been accentuated by the drop in sugar prices. Honey and sugar are natural competitors for many purposes, such as baking fine bread and cake, candy making, and the like, and lower prices for sugar will automatically tend to weaken the market for honey.

Sales of Ohio and New York White Clover and Alfalfa to jobbers on August 31 were reported in Chicago at 19 to 19½ cents per pound with Light Amber Clover and Alfalfa ranging 18 to 18½ cents. In New York, California White Orange Blossom, White Sage, and Sweet Clover sold to large wholesalers and jobbers at 17 to 18 cents, mostly 17 cents per pound. West Indian refined honey held steady at $1.20 to $1.25, mostly $1.25 per gallon.

Philadelphia received new shipments of Florida honey, which sold at $1.99 per gallon for fancy Light Amber of various flavors, and 18 cents per pound for Light Amber Palmetto.

For a long time no jobbing sales of extracted honey have been reported from Cincinnati, although that city receives more honey than practically any other place of its size. This fact is explained by the presence of large honey bottling works in Cincinnati, which ship their products all over the country. Medina, Ohio, which has been, and still is, the most important center of honey bottling in the country, is receiving increasingly sharp competition from Cincinnati and several other points. During the past few years the popularity

(Concluded on page 175.)

CARLOADS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNLOADED AT NEW YORK CITY.

By States of Origin.

Originating State.	*APPLES.*				*CANTALOUPES.*				*PEACHES.*				*STRAWBERRIES.*			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Maine	122	233	40	6												
Vermont	97	121	51	196												
Massachusetts	167	104	45	136												
New York	4,449	4,694	3,305	6,981					349	138	916	997	84	79	302	353
New Jersey	513	1,140	1,401	440	70	170	132	146	881	895	1,107	493	223	254	724	739
Pennsylvania	83	87	45	204					27	40	11	10	0	2	7	52
Delaware	110	351	468	13	236	544	383	460	62	84	106	32	53	143	404	249
Maryland	77	177	111	87	304	445	389	414	57	35	128	48	164	232	587	49
Virginia	688	853	468	613	2	1	1	5	56	36	41	58	48	94	246	185
West Virginia	154	499	174	0					11	18	58	101				
North Carolina					190	96	342	321	24	29	55	3	227	247	308	275
South Carolina					15	26	91	25	16	27	9	0	0	7	0	32
Georgia					78	127	147	148	2,059	2,114	1,101	819				
Florida					29	23	25	39					26	56	158	171
Indiana	20	15	5	34	1	2	0	3								
Illinois	32	3	27	46												
Tennessee					5	9	5	10	3	5	4	0	7	10	8	0
Missouri	18	0	29	11					9	0	11	15	10	2	0	0
Arkansas					18	40	9	1	48	7	65	58				
Louisiana													37	23	13	1
Texas					41	2	0	0	12	5	6	14				
Montana	83	23	1	0												
Idaho	187	64	110	45												
Colorado	2	5	3	6	748	302	259	321	15	19	0	16				
New Mexico					62	46	40	2								
Arizona					242	177	158	140								
Utah	3	2	0	0					11	3	0	0				
Washington	2,257	2,243	1,170	1,010	0	10	0	1	29	4	0	3				
Oregon	870	551	290	171												
California	539	124	147	150	1,823	1,008	1,344	1,055	256	214	0	351				
Imports	59	11	1	0					2	0	0	0				
All other	71	36	102	42	3	1	40	50	8	10	2	377	19	27	14	673
Total	10,601	11,336	7,995	10,191	3,867	3,009	3,565	3,141	3,935	3,683	3,620	3,395	898	1,206	2,771	2,779

Originating State.	*POTATOES.*				*ONIONS.*				*CABBAGE.*				*TOMATOES.*			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Maine	3,617	1,308	3,071	5,348												
Vermont	3	11	5	46												
Massachusetts	24	13	232	78	685	447	248	668								
New York (except Long Island)	1,878	2,890	1,401	5,740	1,729	1,652	1,087	2,014	768	889	752	950	51	17	16	14
Long Island	4,185	4,756	3,571	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	73	156	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	1,771	1,765	2,699	1,744	419	381	285	52	73	69	71	40	789	1,821	1,559	1,138
Pennsylvania	206	144	130	73	23	17	9	88					19	12	15	5
Delaware	20	44	29	43									5	3	8	23
Maryland	185	241	120	75	19	13	1	1	72	4	58	52	81	61	89	103
Virginia	3,634	2,662	5,304	4,060	45	40	68	1	612	557	473	(2)	6	6	10	0
North Carolina	746	1,106	759	468					1	7	12	0	2	2	0	3
South Carolina	697	1,095	1,081	433					324	460	76	0	18	4	7	22
Georgia	17	36	30	6												
Florida	828	1,734	1,236	187					398	817	179	(2)	1,486	1,030	1,232	1,214
Ohio	2	3	0	11	597	538	263	478					5	1	0	0
Indiana	2	1	8	34	205	331	226	203					1	1	0	1
Illinois	5	3	28	16	61	19	96	9								
Michigan	413	874	179	869	64	29	12	20								
Wisconsin	145	366	152	29	15	10	20	3								
Kentucky					33	0	29	36								
Mississippi									4	0	8	0	230	231	278	331
Minnesota	7	26	17	49	11	19	83	12								
Iowa					21	2	62	19								
Louisiana	1	27	0	0	19	20	11	33	7	3	194	(2)				
Texas	1				435	617	1,289	573	0	0	2	6	60	3	14	5
Idaho	18	1	0	0												
Washington					46	14	0	5								
California	3	0	5	0	353	114	293	98	23	1	19	0	215	27	48	16
Imports	474	216	506	408	0	161	530	258	0	0	12	2	10	7	0	0
All other	97	8	38	912	21	41	54	380	5	0	15	1,020	8	3	34	42
Total	18,378	19,330	20,601	20,629	4,801	4,465	4,666	4,951	2,301	2,880	2,027	2,070	2,986	3,229	3,310	2,917

[1] Included in New York. [2] Included in "All other."

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN AUGUST.

Shipping district.	August this season.	August last season.	Prev. mo. this season.	This season to August 28, inc.	Last season to August 28, inc.	Total last season.
Apples.						
Ark.	144	192	30	145	190	4,553
Calif.	721	441	229	902	697	4,153
Colo.	2	15	1	3	15	3,225
Del.	69	69	471	538	401	498
Ga.	9	5	4	25	11	81
Ill.	85	79	495	627	454	2,942
Ind.	4	2	14	18	5	116
Iowa.	2	13	0	2	14	137
Kans.	5	0	0	5	1	535
Md., E. S.	10	1	51	94	13	36
Md., other.	40	37	56	61	50	550
Mich.	1,089	608	55	1,010	566	3,435
Mo.	8	25	2	20	27	1,945
Nebr.	1	0	0	0	0	162
N. J.	288	304	100	346	464	737
N. Mex.	6	147	0	3	121	959
N. Y.	606	169	4	512	168	10,235
N. C.	13	22	0	10	20	150
Ohio.	3	0	3	3	0	255
Oreg.	3	10	2	4	12	4,768
Pa.	13	14	23	35	15	1,253
Tenn.	0	0	47	129	35	36
Va.	92	238	46	124	231	6,906
Wash.	112	89	32	136	112	24,476
W. Va.	72	90	48	113	101	2,849
Wis.	2	3	0	1	3	20
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	7,786
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1
Total.	3,399	2,628	1,713	4,873	3,727	82,799
Cantaloupes.						
Ariz.	10	0	1,148	1,158	1,832	1,832
Ark.	220	42	686	906	1,106	1,106
Calif., Imp.	0	0	1,796	8,612	7,799	7,799
Calif., Tur. sec.	2,928	1,918	739	3,549	3,625	3,897
Calif., other.	122	178	11	114	304	314
Colo.	259	365	0	152	213	3,132
Del.	442	560	0	418	522	590
Ga.	11	0	343	389	314	314
Idaho.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Ill.	75	43	6	81	85	85
Ind.	575	253	24	593	462	462
Iowa.	38	26	0	37	26	26
Md.	751	700	8	748	827	835
Mich.	49	82	0	30	71	118
Mo.	28	7	10	38	11	11
Nev.	2	0	23	25	36	36
N. J.	84	46	0	65	41	62
N. Mex.	822	319	1	804	351	378
N. C.	12	11	347	359	523	523
S. C.	14	0	96	110	100	100
Tenn.	9	18	0	9	18	18
Tex.	12	80	2	13	118	123
Wash.	134	38	3	114	37	100
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	2	22	86	86
Total.	6,601	4,690	5,245	18,350	18,507	21,953
Pears.						
Calif.	1,345	1,480	2,299	3,558	3,300	3,661
Colo.	233	208	0	201	197	524
Ill.	27	18	0	19	17	324
Mich.	78	12	0	52	12	127
N. Y.	113	205	0	69	157	1,500
Oreg.	271	433	0	252	412	930
Wash.	520	1,351	0	428	1,317	2,452
Other States.	72	94	59	130	173	289
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	341
Total.	2,659	3,820	2,358	4,709	5,585	10,148
Grapes.						
Ark.	16	5	0	16	5	9
Calif., N.	728	117	1	463	93	8,206
Calif., C.	3,081	2,321	105	2,701	2,350	11,542
Calif., S.	387	18	226	555	229	1,857
Del.	2	2	0	0	2	108
Iowa.	18	45	0	17	32	108
Kans.	6	9	0	4	9	33
Mich.	2	266	0	0	266	3,783
Mo.	13	34	0	9	34	36
N. Y.	6	20	0	1	13	3,751
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	9	9	9	9
Total.	4,259	2,837	341	3,775	3,042	30,349

Shipping district.	August this season.	August last season.	Prev. mo. this season.	This season to August 28, inc.	Last season to August 28, inc.	Total last season.
Peaches.						
Ark.	18	956	0	18	2,327	2,335
Calif.	3,042	4,363	2,055	5,106	5,926	7,846
Colo.	45	860	0	31	566	1,334
Del.	168	140	0	163	173	173
Ga.	139	5	4,143	5,688	7,236	7,236
Idaho.	1	101	0	1	63	265
Ill.	483	287	5	458	294	295
Ind.	71	0	0	69	0	0
Ky.	28	7	1	29	7	7
Md.	248	428	4	230	450	617
Mich.	19	11	0	11	6	270
Mo.	11	207	0	11	190	210
N. J.	745	854	41	659	999	1,148
N. Y.	20	97	0	7	89	1,434
N. C.	217	1	120	340	66	66
Pa.	44	248	0	37	237	366
S. C.	14	0	34	60	19	19
Tenn.	111	32	52	82	115	116
Tex.	3	66	58	60	1,939	1,940
Va.	323	115	3	305	121	137
Wash.	13	994	0	7	673	2,219
W. Va.	239	274	0	195	295	425
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	1,231	.....	.....	.....	2,245
Sections through shipping	.....	.....	99	138	220	220
Total.	6,002	11,277	6,615	13,655	22,011	30,928
Cabbage.						
Calif., N.	19	8	3	231	332	366
Calif., S.	0	0	19	984	928	1,012
Colo.	406	645	13	397	690	2,313
Ill.	4	20	20	23	132	159
Iowa.	106	55	91	186	139	205
Me.	1	0	0	0	0	52
Minn.	22	59	9	31	54	944
Nebr.	2	0	1	3	2	5
N. J.	1	1	31	52	33	65
N. Y.	18	13	1	18	8	6,085
Pa.	9	33	1	9	38	349
Utah.	1	0	0	1	0	14
Va., Roanoke.	373	274	56	372	297	490
Wash.	1	2	13	25	18	91
Wis.	17	24	0	8	16	3,223
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	545
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	159	12,962	7,375	7,526
Total.	980	1,154	417	15,302	10,002	23,444
Tomatoes.						
Calif., N.	14	62	155	191	104	1,544
Calif., S.	95	40	24	135	138	642
Del.	9	54	0	5	36	502
Ill.	112	107	131	238	161	234
Ind.	44	115	0	37	82	948
Ky.	102	17	2	90	18	20
Md., E. S.	10	21	4	10	71	165
Md., other.	71	2	63	131	41	41
Mo.	2	53	3	5	116	147
N. J.	689	160	768	1,385	720	1,012
N. Y.	74	23	0	52	14	457
Pa.	2	3	0	2	2	390
Tex.	1	0	140	1,294	1,205	1,205
Other States.	109	49	756	919	411	771
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	507
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	103	5,181	5,884	5,884
Total.	1,334	850	2,149	9,675	9,003	14,469
Watermelons.						
Ala.	409	209	538	936	705	708
Calif.	1,104	871	[1] 853	2,703	2,995	3,300
Fla.	11	0	1,783	6,699	3,878	3,878
Ga.	1,388	581	9,426	10882	8,989	8,984
Ill.	60	99	0	51	85	190
Ind.	271	432	0	224	397	581
Md.	340	469	0	296	449	515
Mo.	2,590	2,991	20	2,581	2,895	3,516
N. C.	599	149	191	790	869	891
Okla.	295	585	34	320	672	870
S. C.	955	227	3,776	4,731	2,673	2,673
Tex.	862	1,200	2,821	4,436	2,858	3,067
Va.	150	187	0	121	201	263
Other States.	565	923	130	615	1,085	1,566
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.	9,599	8,923	19576	35385	28763	33913

Shipping district.	August this season.	August last season.	Prev. mo. this season.	This season to August 28, inc.	Last season to August 28, inc.	Total last season.
Plums and prunes.						
Calif.	280	440	670	1,244	1,838	1,934
Mich.	18	39	0	10	23	73
N. Y.	123	26	0	103	26	53
Oreg.	73	305	0	45	274	430
Wash.	126	297	3	68	252	391
Other States.	2	1	0	2	2	9
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	334
Total.	622	1,181	673	1,472	2,415	3,224
Potatoes.						
Calif., N.	893	1,249	956	2,280	2,239	7,218
Calif., S.	109	87	1,641	1,399	1,185	1,371
Colo.	514	631	6	444	492	8,798
Conn.	2	68	7	2	24	74
Del., 1st.	9	12	24	36	13	77
Idaho.	784	635	23	729	629	6,853
Ill.	11	45	3	13	115	123
Ind.	1	0	2	3	0	4
Iowa.	29	19	2	18	15	251
Kans.	655	186	1,214	1,905	1,125	1,132
Ky.	192	256	431	617	657	858
Me.	61	947	0	42	733	23,521
Md., E. S., 1st.	510	189	1,493	2,010	1,430	1,443
Md., other.	71	2	325	462	34	57
Mass.	3	8	0	2	9	11
Mich.	17	27	0	8	16	8,835
Minn.	1,314	2,437	61	1,223	2,309	21,851
Mo.	46	18	154	200	107	115
Montana.	1	2	0	1	0	350
N. J.	4,653	4,971	1,385	5,357	5,370	10,409
N. Y. (L. I.).	335	781	53	343	832	3,701
N. C.	2	59	152	3,469	3,287	3,306
Ohio.	0	2	1	1	2	90
Oreg.	7	0	0	7	0	785
Pa.	4	80	0	2	57	3,737
R. I.	3	38	0	1	47	47
Tex.	8	4	21	726	805	808
Utah.	123	132	81	199	142	427
Va., E. S., 1st.	1,709	227	6,907	11714	9,153	9,235
Va., Norf., 1st.	72	26	1,207	2,876	2,285	2,285
Va., other, 1st.	8	77	0	8	76	101
Wash.	114	116	42	136	165	3,088
Wis.	11	105	1	7	80	17,557
Wyo.	2	0	0	2	0	265
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	15,169
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	116	8,556	5,272	5,990
Total.	12273	13580	16308	44798	38707	159942
Onions.						
Calif.	283	641	221	1,987	1,869	5,409
Colo.	0	0	1	1	0	207
Ill.	12	13	0	12	17	111
Ind.	28	121	0	23	122	1,005
Iowa.	198	161	14	197	266	488
Kans.	2	2	0	2	4	6
Ky.	74	3	193	267	337	339
La.	9	0	8	96	101	101
Md.	50	11	7	56	39	39
Mass.	189	202	3	180	218	2,321
Mich.	1	3	0	0	3	224
Mo.	1	0	3	4	24	25
N. J.	202	70	326	519	504	633
N. Y.	59	227	3	54	253	2,684
Ohio.	12	77	0	9	91	1,892
Oreg.	1	2	0	1	2	202
Pa.	10	30	0	5	55	118
Tex.	13	32	53	5,044	2,875	2,876
Va.	88	0	32	107	133	133
Wash.	478	297	149	570	545	596
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	549
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	.....	27	25	25
Total.	1,710	1,909	1,013	9,161	7,483	20,483
Sweet potatoes.						
Ala.	150	176	81	225	193	394
N. C.	304	325	0	258	327	750
Tex.	21	7	2	24	6	492
Va., Norfolk.	16	55	0	10	52	179
Va., E. S.	3	570	0	3	421	5,561
Other States.	144	92	2	124	73	6,030
Sections not yet shipping.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1,961
Total.	638	1,228	85	644	1,072	15,367

[1] Correction of error in Calif. total in issue of Aug. 7.

Seeds

ALFALFA SEED CROP BETTER, SWEET CLOVER AS GOOD.

1919 Production Figures Equaled or Surpassed, Reports to Bureau Show.

An increase of 10 to 15 per cent in the crop of alfalfa seed for 1920 over that of 1919, and a production of sweet clover seed equal to or slightly in excess of that of 1919, are indicated by reports received by the United States Bureau of Markets during the week ended August 28. A somewhat larger acreage and yield per acre in some of the most important alfalfa seed producing sections are expected to bring about a 10 or 15 per cent increase in production.

Production Difficult to Estimate.

Considerable variation in reports from the same section indicated that much difference of opinion exists relative to the prospective production because harvesting was just commencing in some of the central producing sections and would not begin in the most northern sections until the middle or latter part of September. Furthermore, while the alfalfa seed crop in many sections is commonly the second one, it may be the third or even the fourth in other sections. At the date of the report obviously it is exceedingly difficult for correspondents to determine which crop, if any, is going to be saved for seed in a given section. As was pointed out in The Market Reporter for August 14, 1920, the early crop of alfalfa seed in the Southwest was expected to be slightly larger than the 1919 crop. The accompanying table shows the acreage and yield estimates for central and northern producing States or sections.

Increase Marked in Some States.

The 1920 production in Kansas, Oklahoma, Idaho, and Montana probably will be considerably larger than that of last year, whereas the production in South Dakota, Nebraska, and portions of Utah is expected to be smaller than last year. In the Black Hills of South Dakota only 45 per cent of last year's large production of 60 to 80 carloads is indicated.

Drouth, too much rainfall, grasshopper ravages, and weevil damage are some of the reasons assigned for decreased yields or reduced acreages wherever they occur. A number of reports from Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska emphasize the damage done by grasshoppers.

Alfalfa Acreage, Yield and Prices.

State or section.	1920 acreage for seed compared with—		1920 yield per acre compared with—		Average yield per acre.	Price offered growers for country-run seed (per 100 pounds).	
	Normal.	1919	Normal.	1919	1920	Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 22, 1919.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.		
W. S. Dak.	81	73	63	62	86	$25.25	$18.25
W. Nebr.	98	106	80	80	200	25.00	17.45
NE. Nebr.	81	81	81	81	120	20.00	17.25
SE. Nebr.	87	91	95	95	105	17.00	14.75
NW. Kans.	75	102	72	104	150	21.20	14.20
NE. Kans.	108	115	103	111	170	20.75	16.20
SW. Kans.	102	160	100	126	158	18.35	16.85
SE. Kans.	82	88	80	85	123	18.00	14.90
W. Okla.	91	122	106	123	225	17.20	13.75
Wyo.	69	72	72	72	90	.....	.....
N. Utah.	100	100	100	90	.....	.....	.....
W. Utah.	116	103	101	83	420	.....	14.00
E. Utah.	133	125	95	95	200	.....	15.00
Colo.	100	106	94	90	265	20.00	17.75
S. Idaho.	116	140	110	119	277	20.00	18.60
Mont.	105	128	105	127	240	25.00	18.00

Not Much Seed Moving.

In the more southern producing sections and other places where some of the seed has been threshed, growers have not been inclined to sell at prevailing prices, which as shown in the accompanying table, were somewhat higher than those offered a year ago. Last year, however, there was a steady upward trend of prices from the time the first seed came on the market until country supplies were fairly well exhausted. This season the trend has been stationary or downward because seedsmen are not so eager to bid on each and every lot as they were last year, probably because of the tightness of money, the liberal carryover of imported alfalfa seed, and the general decline in prices of other field seeds.

The imports of alfalfa seed during the winter and spring months were the largest on record, more having been permitted entry during the two months, January and March, than for any fiscal year ending June 30 prior to the last fiscal year. In the last four months imports have fallen off considerably and no seed was permitted entry during August.

Sweet Clover Holds Its Own.

Sweet clover.—A production of sweet clover seed equal to or slightly larger than last year's is indicated in the scattered reports that have been received. This crop is a more or less haphazard one, seed being gathered in many sections by hand, largely along rivers, creeks, highways, and other waste places. Prices prevailing when the crop is maturing are very often the determining factor with respect to the acreage to be harvested. The prices to growers the latter part of August were $4 to $7 per 100 pounds higher than at a corresponding time a year ago.

Harvesting of the crop of white flowered seed in Kentucky began about August 1, and in Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota about two weeks later. Utah, Idaho, and Montana began their harvest of sweet clover seed about September 1.

The acreage, yield, and prices are given for most of the important producing sections in the accompanying table.

Sweet Clover Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1920 acreage for seed compared with—		1920 yield per acre compared with—		Average yield per acre.	Prices offered growers for country-run seed (per 100 pounds).	
	Normal.	1919	Normal.	1919	1920	Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 22, 1919.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.		
NE. N. Dak.	126	117	95	92	320	$26.00	.....
W. S. Dak.	100	100	100	100	180	20.00	.....
W. Nebr.	117	117	120	120	330	.....	$16.10
NE. Nebr.	100	100	100	100	450	25.00	.....
SE. Nebr.	122	122	106	106	235	21.00	17.65
NW. Kans.	150	130	140	150	250	.....	.....
NE. Kans.	100	100	100	100	240	20.00	13.00
SW. Kans.	103	100	100	100	160	.....	17.50
SE. Kans.	118	121	116	117	270	.....	14.45
Wyo.	83	93	108	112	280	.....	.....
N. Utah.	75	87	100	87	.....	.....	.....
W. Utah.	107	106	100	105	.....	.....	.....
E. Utah.	115	112	110	102	.....	.....	16.00
Colo.	145	145	100	102	.....	.....	17.50
Mont.	99	102	109	127	350	.....	16.65

MEDIUM RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER

(Continued from front page.)

scattered sections of a few States about that time and very little seed had been thrashed, hence unfavorable climatic conditions before harvesting becomes general could easily upset these early estimates on the outcome of the crop. By the middle of September harvesting of the crop will be started in all but the more northern sections.

Weather Has Been Favorable.

Rains which came shortly after the first crop of medium red clover was cut for hay gave the second or seed crop an excellent impetus in most of the States except Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it has been too dry. The thin wheat stands in Indiana and Ohio caused by the Hessian fly benefited the clover nurse crop in much the same way that timothy stands in these two States and others were aided. The reports of insect damage to the clover crop this year have been conspicuous by their absence. Grasshoppers have menaced the crop during the past few years in some clover seed States, but have done no appreciable damage this year.

Prices Much Lower This Year.

The relatively small quantity of medium red clover seed that had been thrashed by the end of August was not snapped up by local buyers, who have been waiting for the larger seedsmen to express their ideas of value. Nominal and some actual bids are indicated in the accompanying table. They range from $19 to $26.60 per 100 pounds for country-run seed as compared with prices last year at a corresponding time of $32.40 to $43. There is a difference between the average prices offered growers about August 25 this year and last year of $14 per 100 pounds. Even at this large discount, seedsmen are unwilling to buy because they seem to be of the opinion that red clover

(Concluded on page 171.)

Medium Red Clover Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1920 acreage for seed compared with—		1920 yield per acre compared with—		Average yield per acre.	Prices offered growers for country-run seed (per 100 pounds).	
	Normal.	1919	Normal.	1919	1920	Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 22, 1919.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.		
S. Mich.	99	106	101	110	108	$24.60	$41.75
N. Ill.	88	92	114	119	118	24.75	36.90
C. Ill.	137	155	132	137	156	22.25	36.45
S. Ill.	93	109	97	102	101	24.40	32.40
N. Ind.	114	132	116	146	131	24.60	41.20
C. Ind.	109	141	113	140	110	22.75	40.70
S. Ind.	114	134	104	128	118	22.45	36.40
NW. Ohio.	108	120	113	110	121	21.00	42.20
NE. Ohio.	111	115	97	119	121	26.60	41.20
SW. Ohio.	105	133	105	126	104	25.40	42.25
SE. Ohio.	66	87	74	93	89	.....	43.00
W. Ky.	149	150	150	142	96	.....	.....
C. Ky.	123	128	109	96	95	.....	42.50
NW. Minn.	100	97	100	86	180	26.70	.....
NE. Minn.	82	82	81	71	156	.....	.....
WC. Minn.	95	94	95	97	153	25.50	35.00
S. Minn.	93	95	100	100	160	22.50	36.75
NW. Wis.	106	98	79	75	90	.....	35.00
NE. Wis.	89	90	75	63	91	23.75	40.25
W. Wis.	87	94	94	95	145	21.25	38.25
S. Wis.	80	82	84	90	126	25.40	40.20
SE. Nebr.	104	110	110	111	110	22.90	36.20
NE. Kans.	143	157	141	154	170	20.00	.....
NW. Iowa.	73	74	115	129	92	.....	.....
NE. Iowa.	100	100	92	93	106	24.75	38.50
SW. Iowa.	99	114	94	104	105	25.00	33.10
SE. Iowa.	100	100	107	111	171	21.90	34.70
NW. Mo.	145	200	143	240	158	19.00	34.70
NE. Mo.	133	142	116	129	148	22.35	36.10
SW. Mo.	118	118	110	110	120	.....	32.50
SC. Mo.	112	112	110	112	150	19.00	.....
SE. Mo.	130	137	121	134	155	23.60	36.00
C. Wash.	120	110	100	100	210	.....	.....
W. Oreg.	96	124	94	118	187	20.90	40.00
S. Idaho.	82	106	100	116	345	.....	41.30

Grain

WHEAT SCARCITY, CORN SURPLUS LOOKED FOR.

Outlook Reflected in Week's Price Movements—Wheat Exports Heavy.

In the grain markets during the week ending September 4, the trend in wheat prices was higher, based upon strong demand for cash wheat and very large premiums over the December delivery, but the tendency in corn was toward a lower level. This drawing apart of the prices of the two great cereal crops is somewhat unusual for this time of the year. The grain trade looks far into the future in establishing ideas as to what prices for a crop should be. In the case of wheat it is believed that an acute shortage may occur in this country in the latter three or four months of the present crop year. In the case of corn, the contrary is the belief, namely, that a 3,131,000,000 bushel crop, as estimated Sept. 8 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, will justify lower prices than those represented by the December future.

The estimated corn crop, incidentally, is 128,000,000 bushels above the August estimate, and forecasts the largest crop ever grown. The September forecast places the probable wheat crop at 770,000,000 bushels, which is 25,000,000 below the August estimate.

Export clearances of wheat and flour from July 1 to August 31, according to trade statistics, amounted to 75,000,000 bushels. Furthermore, it is reported in the markets that approximately as much more has been sold for export. Furthermore, grain trade statisticians estimate that the United States can comfortably spare only 180,000,000 bushels of wheat during the present crop year. Doubtless enough wheat for domestic consumption will be left in the country after exports have been taken care of, provided nothing happens to the crops in the southern hemisphere.

A 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop in the United States may not mean that prices will range materially lower than the present price of the December future. Because of the general lateness of the corn crop in some sections, should early frosts come, or should the fall be wet, there would be an unusual percentage of soft corn. In this case the feeding value of the crop would largely be reduced and this in turn would have a bearing on live stock. Should the late corn mature and the crop be comparatively free from soft, damp corn, there would be a large and steady demand for the crop for feeding purposes. There are so many factors and angles to consider relative to the corn crop between now and December 1 that it seems largely a waste of effort to try to anticipate.

Speculatively, the grain trade is against corn prices. In the Chicago market there can scarcely be found a "bull" on corn. Some say that prices are too low to sell and too high to buy. Just at present this reflects market sentiment, but there is a general bearishness below the surface.

At the close of the markets on Saturday, September 4, the following price changes were recorded, as compared with the previous Saturday: Chicago December wheat 2½ cent higher; Minneapolis, 5½ cents higher; Kansas City, 3¼ cents higher; Winnipeg, 2½ ecnts higher for the week; and Chicago December corn, 1 cent lower for the week.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Sept. 3.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	257	255	255	.....	262	265
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	255	253	248	250½	258	260
No. 2	253	244	248	245¾	.....	252
No. 3	245	243	241	242	.....	248
No. 4	245	242‡	240	236	245	....
Hard Winter..No. 1	258¾	256	255	253½	260	262
No. 2	254	254¼	253	252¾	258	259½
No. 3	....	253¼	250	251¼	.....	....
No. 4	....	251¾	246½	241	250	247
Red Winter....No. 1	257	256	254¼	254	260	257½
No. 2	256½	254	252¾	252	258	257
No. 3	254	253	251	251	256½	253
No. 4	246	251	248	.....	.....	251
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	251	252	255	258	263	268
No. 2	245	246½	250	254	260	263
No. 3	238	241	245	250	255	257
No. 4	231	235	238	243	243	247
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	248	246	250	255	259	252
No. 2	....	240	245	.....	245	....
No. 3	235	240	240	248	245	....
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
No. 1	251½	252	252	.....	260	264
No. 2	252	251	251	253	260	262½
No. 3	250½	250	249	249	260	260
No. 4	....	248	247	248	.....	....
Hard Winter..No. 1	251	250	247	248	252	260
No. 2	249½	248	247	247	253	259
No. 3	248	246	247	246	251	260
No. 4	....	245	245	243	249	....
Red Winter....No. 1	253	252	248	249	255	260
No. 2	252	251	247	248½	254	258½
No. 3	249	248	244	249	252	....
No. 4	248	....	247	.....	251	254
St. Louis.						
Red Winter...No. 1	256½	254½	258½	261	268½	265½
No. 2	256	254½	256	259	265	264½
No. 3	254	251	255	257	260	258
No. 4	....	249½	252	255	.....	....

CORN.

Chicago.						
White.....No. 1	164	156	150½	148	146	145
No. 2	164	157	150	148	.....	145
No. 3	....	....	149	147	145	....
No. 4	162	.....	148	.....	.....	147
Yellow.....No. 1	166	158	151	150	147½	146
No. 2	166	158	151	150	147½	145
No. 3	....	157	.....	.....	145¾	144½
Mixed.....No. 1	162	155	151	148	146	145
No. 2	....	155	150	148	146	145
No. 3	....	.....	149	147	145	144
Kansas City.						
White.....No. 2	....	156	.....	144½	145	....
No. 3	157	154½	144	142	142	144
Yellow.....No. 1	160	....	.....	150	147	148
No. 2	....	.....	154	150	148½	145
No. 3	159	155	150	.....	.....	....
Mixed.....No. 2	156	.....	144	143½	145	143
No. 3	....	150	142	142	143	....
St. Louis.						
White.....No. 1	159	157	155	155	154	152
No. 2	159	156	155	155½	153	151½
No. 3	....	155	153	.....	.....	146
Yellow.....No. 1	162	156½	155	153	151½	149
No. 2	161½	156	154	152½	151½	148
No. 3	....	154	.....	151	150	....
No. 4	....	153	.....	.....	145	143
Minneapolis.						
Yellow.....No. 1	155	154½	146	.....	138	....
No. 2	....	153	144	140	.....	....

OATS.

Chicago.						
White.....No. 1	72	71	68¾	68½	68½	67½
No. 2	72	69½	69	68½	68¼	67
No. 3	70	69½	68¾	68	67½	66
No. 4	68	67½	63½	.....	66¼	64½
Kansas City.						
White.....No. 2	72½	.....	70½	70	.....	.....
No. 3	71½	71½	70	69	69	67½
St. Louis.						
White.....No. 1	71	70½	.....	69½	69½	67½
No. 2	70½	70½	69½	69	69¼	67½
No. 3	70	69½	69	68½	68½	67
No. 4	69	.....	68	.....	.....	67
Minneapolis.						
White.....No. 1	....	66	63½	64½	.....	64
No. 2	66	65	63½	64	62½	62
No. 3	65	63	62½	62	62	61
No. 4	64	61	61	61	.....	60

RYE.

Chicago.						
No. 2	....	204	196	192½	195¾	193
Minneapolis.						
Western.....No. 2	195½	192	186	186	189½	187½

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Sept. 4.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

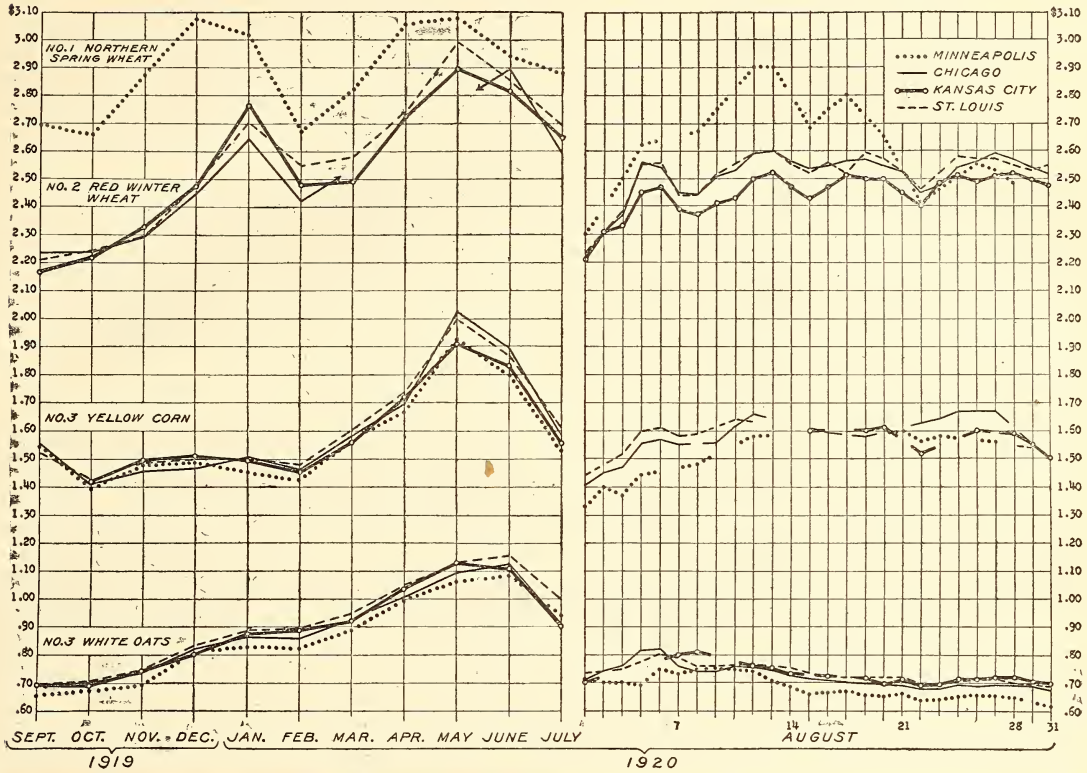
Subelass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Total No. 2 Amber Durum	....	24	....	1	....	....	25
Total No. 2 Dark Hard Winter	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 51
Hard Winter: No. 1..	24	76	....	133	....	728	961
No. 2..	16	280	16	157	863	379	1711
No. 3..	49	....	13	....	....	....	62
Total Hard Winter	89	356	29	290	863	1107	2734
Total Hard Red Winter	89	356	29	290	863	1107	2785
Red Winter: No. 1..	28	17	....	192	....	....	237
No. 2..	31	564	383	835	409	91	2313
No. 3..	....	....	....	94	....	....	94
Total Soft Red Winter	59	581	383	1121	409	91	2644
Total No. 2 Soft White	....	....	....	....	14	....	14
Mixed: No. 1..	8	....	....	....	157	....	165
No. 2..	40	841	....	36	1688	1605	4210
No. 3..	....	24	....	15	40	....	79
Total Mixed	48	865	....	51	1728	1762	4454
Sold on Type Sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[2] 210
Total, week ending Sept. 4	**196**	**1826**	**412**	**1463**	**3014**	**2960**	**10132**
Total, week ending Aug. 28	131	1273	347	1287	2255	1644	7219
OATS.							
No. 2 White	....	18	....	....	....	....	18
No. 3 White	....	14	....	....	....	....	14
Total, week ending Sept. 4	....	32	....	....	....	....	32
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard California Brewing	....	....	....	....	678	....	678
Ungraded	....	117	....	20	13	....	[3] 217
Total, week ending Sept. 4	....	117	....	20	691	....	895
Total, week ending Aug. 28	....	97	....	....	411	....	[4] 861
RYE.							
No. 2	....	30	....	28	....	....	58
Total, week ending Sept. 4	....	30	....	28	....	....	58
Total, week ending Aug. 28	....	579	....	96	....	....	675

[1] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[3] Includes 67,000 bushels shipped from San Francisco.
[4] Includes 353,000 bushels shipped from San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat.....Dec.	236⅜	233¾	234½	235	240	241¼
Mar.	232⅜	229½	230⅛	230⅜	237	237¼
Corn.....Sept.	144	140	140⅜	138⅛	139	138
Dec.	120	118⅛	118⅜	117⅜	118⅜	118⅜
Oats.....Sept.	67⅜	66⅜	65¼	65⅜	66	65½
Dec.	67¼	66¾	66⅛	66¼	66½	66
Kansas City.							
Wheat.....Dec.	230	227½	228	228⅜	234⅛	235⅝
Mar.	225⅞	224⅛	224⅞	225¼	230⅝	231⅜
Corn.....Sept.	134	130⅝	131	129	130	128½
Dec.	113¼	111⅝	112⅛	110⅛	112	111⅜
Oats.....Sept.	66	65⅜	64⅜	65	65	64½
Dec.	65¼	65½	65⅜	65⅛	65½	65

AVERAGE CASH PRICES OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



MEDIUM RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER.

(Continued from page 169.)

seed prices will continue to decline the same as prices for other field seeds have declined and that the bottom has not yet been reached.

Carryover Larger Than Last Year.

In the Market Reporter for February 14, 1920, it was estimated that the stocks of red clover seed in the hands of dealers on February 1, 1920, were nearly a million pounds more than the year previous. Retail sales of this seed were found to be less than 90 per cent of the 1919 sales, and imports between February 1, 1920, and June 30, 1920, inclusive, were nearly 9,000,000 pounds more than for a corresponding period a year ago. Even considering sales for the two years equal (because no figures for the aggregate of retail sales are available), there would seem to have been on hand July 1, 1920, approximately 10,000,000 pounds more of red clover seed in dealers' hands than on July 1, 1919, when the carryover was found to be only 1,838,560 pounds.

Future Prices Problematical.

It obviously is impossible to say whether present prices for red clover seed have already been discounted by reason of the prospective larger production than last year and the larger carryover. In the face of lower prices many growers may decide not to harvest a seed crop and then again the crop may not turn out so well as expected. Other factors, such as the ability of seedsmen to negotiate loans, which is very difficult at the present time, and foreign exchange rates will continue to have a bearing on clover seed prices in the future.

Increases in Alsike Seed General.

Alsike clover.—The total 1920 production of alsike clover seed is estimated to be 10 to 20 per cent larger than the 1919 crop. The only important alsike seed producing section that indicates a smaller production than last year, as shown in the accompanying table, is northwestern Ohio, where the heads failed to fill properly and a yield of only 133 pounds is expected.

Harvesting of the crop began about July 15 or 20 in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York and about August 1 to 10 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Idaho. Thrashing operations did not make so much headway as during the past few years because dealers have not been so eager to buy. Some seed that came on the market early moved from growers at $33 per 100 pounds but since then several drops have been recorded and only about $23 was being offered in many sections during the last week of August. This price is considerably lower than that commonly prevailing at a corresponding time a year ago.

The carryover in dealers' hands is probably very small because stocks last spring were not large, imports were small, and the demand for this kind of clover was relatively better than that for red clover.

Alsike Clover Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1920 acreage for seed compared with—		1920 yield per acre compared with—		Average yield per acre.	Price offered growers for country-run seed (per 100 pounds).	
	Normal.	1919	Normal.	1919	1920	Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 22, 1919.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Lbs.*		
S. Mich.	96	99	107	103	122	$24.00	$35.10
N. Ill.	118	120	110	118	205	24.60	32.75
C. Ill.	128	123	136	125	148	24.65	32.70
S. Ill.	118	118	111	124	150	25.00	30.00
N. Ind.	98	110	103	114	148	23.20	35.70
C. Ind.	109	107	103	109	116	23.40	34.25
S. Ind.	113	124	113	124	145	.....	30.00
NW. Ohio	87	90	86	90	133	22.10	33.95
NE. Ohio	107	115	110	122	195	.....	36.70
SW. Ohio	99	115	98	107	127	25.25	36.75
NW. Minn.	119	116	98	96	205	.....	.....
NE. Minn.	107	107	94	82	157	25.00	.....
WC. Minn.	104	123	94	114	198	20.40	33.00
EC. Minn.	113	113	110	110	253	.....	31.75
S. Minn.	100	188	100	188	220	22.50	30.40
NW. Wis.	98	93	83	123	186	.....	.....
NE. Wis.	105	105	102	100	123	23.00	33.40
W. Wis.	93	96	96	101	241	22.10	32.30
S. Wis.	100	106	116	118	345	24.00	31.20
NE. Iowa	67	67	100	100	85	25.00	34.50
SW. Iowa	102	105	98	113	202	.....	.....
SE. Iowa	104	124	120	136	100	.....	31.00
W. Oregon	100	136	98	123	224	22.50	34.00
S. Idaho	60	90	108	114	498	25.00	35.25
W. N. Y.	100	100	105	110	125	25.00	.....

The demand for American rice is increasing in Japan as is evidenced by the fact that our shipments to that country of this commodity increased from only 984 pounds for the entire year of 1919 to 311,600 pounds for the first five months of 1920.

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY AS RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Most Cars Started Before Freight Rate Increase—Demand Not Urgent.

Although notices of shipments have been light, reports for the week ending September 4 indicate that the hay receipts in many of the important markets were heavier than during the preceding week. A large part of the arrivals, however, are cars that were shipped before the advance in freight rate and it is reported that but little hay has been shipped since that time.

Prices are slightly weaker, due to the increased receipts and only a fair demand. Stocks are light. The off-grade hay is gradually being disposed of and the markets seem to be becoming more normal.

Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending September 4 and August 28 were as follows:

Cities.	Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.	Cities.	Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.
Boston	154	88	Cincinnati	248	152
New York	232	225	Chicago	389	247
Baltimore	42	32	Minneapolis	51	46
Atlanta	45	60	San Francisco	188	223
Memphis	110	106	Los Angeles	117	.....
St. Louis	.....	185			
Kansas City	1033	920			

Timothy Shares in Decline.

Timothy.—Timothy prices shared in the general decline but the amount varied in the different markets. The most marked declines occurred at Boston and Chicago where prices were $2.50 and $3.50 per ton lower. These markets also had considerable increases in receipts.

An improved demand and lack of a sufficient amount of the higher grades of hay caused prices to advance about $2 per ton at New York and the lower grades to be taken at the prices of the better hay. The difficulty of obtaining permits for shipments to New York was probably the most important cause of the light receipts.

No improvement was noted in the demand from the consuming sections of the South and Southeast and the markets tributary to that territory, including Cincinnati and Kansas City, were receiving but few orders for shipments which caused a poor demand at those markets.

Alfalfa From $1 to $3 Lower.

Alfalfa.—A poor demand rather than large receipts seems to be the cause of the decline in the alfalfa market. Many dealers and manufacturers bought sufficient stocks for their immediate needs before the advance in freight rates and are now out of the market. Those who did not do so seem to be disinclined to stock up at this time.

Pastures in the consuming sections tributary to Memphis and Kansas City are good, which fact lessens the demand from feeders.

Reports from San Francisco stated that further price declines are expected because of the favorable weather indications and the large stocks which producers have on hand and which they are now inclined to sell. There is only a fair demand at Los Angeles where receipts have also been liberal.

Prairie.—Although receipts of prairie hay are gradually increasing the market held fairly steady and did not decline so much as either timothy or alfalfa. The quality is generally good and prairie is being taken in place of timothy at the market difference. The demand is not broad, however, in any of the markets.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS SEPT. 4.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.														
Timothy and clover:														
No. 1 timothy	[2]42.50	46.50	33.50	40.00	41.00	36.00	[2]40.00	34.50	37.00	30.00	.....	27.75	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	45.50	32.50	39.50	40.00	.....	.....	34.00	35.00	29.00	.....	26.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2]38.00	44.00	31.50	39.00	38.00	34.00	[2]38.00	32.50	33.00	27.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	35.00	29.00	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	32.00	34.00	27.00	.....	[2]26.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	30.00	.....	.....	38.00	40.00	35.00	.....	31.00	31.00	25.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	37.00	38.00	.....	.....	31.00	[2]28.00	25.00	.....	[2]24.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:														
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	35.00	.....	.....	[2]32.00	31.00	26.00	28.50	26.00	32.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	34.00	.....	.....	[2]30.00	29.00	22.00	26.00	.....	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	32.00	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	17.00	23.00	.....	.....
Prairie:														
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	25.00	19.00	18.50	19.00	.....	.....
No. 2 prairie upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	15.00	17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	15.00	17.50	[2]16.00	.....	.....
Oat and barley hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
FEED (bagged)														
Wheat bran:														
Spring	51.00	51.00	50.00	51.00	53.00	.....	47.50	49.00	44.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	53.00	51.00	.....	53.00	53.00	47.00	48.50	50.00	46.00	.....	.....	41.50	64.00	.....
Hard winter	52.00	51.00	49.50	.....	53.00	.....	47.50	49.00	45.00	.....	40.50	40.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:														
Spring (standard)	60.00	56.00	57.00	59.00	65.00	.....	58.50	60.00	54.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	65.00	56.00	.....	64.00	74.00	62.00	66.00	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	64.00	56.00	59.00	.....	70.00	.....	59.50	64.00	56.00	.....	.....	.....	66.00	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.50	.....	.....	.....	57.00	57.00	.....	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	66.00
Rye middlings	59.00	.....	57.50	58.00	.....	.....	.....	59.00	.....	48.50	59.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:														
Linseed	63.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.00	65.00	65.00	63.00	67.00	67.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	65.00	.....	64.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.00	63.00	57.00
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	62.00	61.00	61.00	.....	52.00	52.50	.....	57.00	58.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	50.00	.....	.....	.....	47.00	40.00	.....	41.50	39.50	.....	37.00	36.00	40.00	39.00
Gluten feed	73.00	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	64.43	64.50	63.75	.....	.....	69.00	.....	.....
Hominy feed	68.90	.....	67.00	.....	68.00	.....	.....	64.00	58.50	55.00	59.00	58.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.00	54.00	52.00	.....	.....	.....	[4]52.00
Beet pulp	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	55.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Large bales. [4] Rolled.

FEED PRICE DECLINES CONTINUE DESPITE HIGHER FREIGHTS.

Breaks of 50 Cents to $2.50 Per Ton Registered—Cottonseed Meal Market Weaker.

Feed prices during the week ending September 4 continued downward in the principal markets. Notwithstanding the increased freight rate the price of wheat mill feed declined 50 cents to $1 per ton in the eastern markets and $1 to $2.50 per ton in the central-western markets.

At Chicago, jobbers and brokers reported an increased inquiry on all feed as pasture grows shorter, but stated that actual business had not yet developed from these inquiries.

Eastern Demand Light.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat mill feeds in the East continued light. Due to the Minneapolis mills being pressed for shipping directions on feed now on hand, they are offering bran and standard middlings for September and first half of October shipment at from $1.50 to $2 per ton under current quotations. Cincinnati reports that the improved conditions of the flour market was reflected in the mill-feed situation during the past week, and that a better demand prevailed for both bran and middlings with freer offerings. Because of the limited stocks a slight improvement in the demand is reported from the Southeast.

Cottonseed meal.—The cottonseed meal market is slightly weaker than last week, with a decline in prices ranging up to $5 per ton. The heaviest decline is reported from Chicago, where 43 per cent meal for prompt shipment is quoted at $61.75 and 36 per cent meal at $58.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Atlanta Market Quiet.

The market at Atlanta is rather quiet at unchanged prices, new and old meal being quoted at the same price. Memphis reports the market unchanged with some speculative trading in 36 per cent at $52 per ton for October and November shipment. Trading at Kansas City in both meal and cake was small with a decline in price of $2 per ton.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa-meal market continued dull with demand light. Prices declined about $1.50 per ton at Chicago during the week. Mills are reported inclined to shade prices in order to secure business. Memphis reported the alfalfa-meal market very dull with mixed-feed manufacturers not interested.

Linseed-Meal Market Slow.

Linseed meal.—Buffalo reported that the linseed-meal market was beginning to feel the effects of an overloading, and that jobbers were selling at most any reasonable price, with country trade very slow. At Chicago the market remained practically unchanged at $65 to $66 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Gluten feed.—While the demand for gluten feed was not heavy, it was reported as about normal for this season of the year. Prices were unchanged from last week.

Beet pulp.—At San Francisco beet pulp is quoted at $52 per ton, which is $2 lower than last week.

Dairy and Poultry

INTEREST LAGS IN BUTTER TRADE FOLLOWING OVERBUYING.

Latter Part of Week Sees Recovery from Early Sharp Decline—Quality Better.

No unusual features developed in the butter markets during the week ending September 4 other than a rather sharp decline in prices the fore part of the week which was followed later by a firmer tone and gradual recovery. Out of town buyers had evidently bought more heavily than was generally suspected prior to the advance in freight rates, and for several days following interest was decidedly lacking in the markets.

Receipts Comparatively Heavy.

Receipts happened to be comparatively heavy just about this time, and as there was a surplus, particularly of undergrades, prices had to go lower to start buying. The New York market led in this movement and other markets were forced to follow to keep prices between markets in their proper relation. A wide range still exists between 86 and 92 scores, as the real active demand is almost entirely for the better grades of butter. No general improvement of the market is anticipated until after the Labor Day holiday. It is reported that a good many of the mill towns in New England which have been poor buyers lately on account of the closing down of factories are expected to be back in the market for butter shortly, and this fact should tend to improve demand somewhat.

Lower Prices Check Foreign Importations.

For the time being, at least, importations of foreign butter have been almost entirely curtailed. Danish butter was offered at New York during the week at prices ranging from 55 cents to 56 cents, duty paid, but this quotation is prohibitive in view of present domestic prices. Holders of Danish stock in storage are ready to sell, and some few lots were moved at New York at from 53 cents to 53½ cents. The total quantity cleared, however, was small.

Cooler Weather Aids Quality.

Current production seems to be still ahead of last year, but is showing a gradual shrinkage. Comparison of receipts of butter on the various markets does not always show this fact, as shipments are sometimes held up at points of production or are delayed in transit and all come on the market at once. All markets report that the size of consignments is smaller, and that the make is undoubtedly shrinking. Apparently there is a little improvement in the quality of centralized butter, due largely to the cooler weather and the better attention which has recently been paid to the handling of the cream. A larger number of shipments of very fancy butter are arriving on the markets than was the case several weeks ago, and these lots have cleared readily at a premium. Complaints regarding quality are mostly on account of oily and fishy flavors which are showing in many lots. Butter of this kind deteriorates rapidly, and receivers are anxious to dispose of it quickly, while buyers generally avoid it altogether.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	56	54½	57½	58	63½
Tuesday	56	54½	57½	57½	65
Wednesday	56½	54½	57½	57½	63½
Thursday	56½	54½	57½	57½	64½
Friday	57½	54½	58	58	65½
Saturday	57½	55½	58	58	65½
Average for week	**56.67**	**54.62**	**57.62**	**57.75**	**64.58**
Previous week	56.83	55.54	57.83	57.92	62.08
Corresponding week last year	57.50	54.90	58.30	57.80	57.80

Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Five days ending Sept. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,006,503	2,971,617	1,706,600
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,723,882	1,914,662	2,038,843
Change	+282,621	+1,056,955	−332,243
Total holdings	67,160,099	66,877,478	82,793,194

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Five days ending Sept. 3	**9,317,342**
Previous week	10,707,735
Corresponding week last year	11,092,589

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27½–29	25½–26½	27½–28½	28½	25½
Tuesday	27½–29	25½–26	27½–28½	28½	26½
Wednesday	27½–29	26 –27	27½–28½	28½	26½
Thursday	27 –28	25½–26½	27½–28½	29½	26½
Friday	27 –28	25½–26½	28 –29	29½	27
Saturday	27 –28	25½–26½	28 –29	29½	.....
Average for week	**27.87**	**26.04**	**28.17**	**28.87**	**26.30**
Previous week	27.21	25.63	27.63	28.54	25.67
Corresponding week last year	30.75	29.92	31.80	31.05	30.00

[1] Flats.

Cold Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds)

	Five days ending Sept. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	788,997	1,452,254	1,642,039
Withdrawn from cold storage	932,298	908,458	691,695
Change	−143,301	+611,942	+950,344
Total holdings	21,093,605	21,236,906	25,368,251

Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Five days ending Sept. 3	**2,644,147**
Previous week	3,529,450
Corresponding week last year	3,791,694

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold-Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Five days ending Sept. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,141,758	1,137,640	816,255
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,024,190	1,396,514	1,821,993
Change	+117,568	−258,874	−1,005,738
Total holdings	14,428,529	14,310,961	15,228,868

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Five days ending Sept. 3	**9,210,028**
Previous week	6,728,125
Corresponding week last year	3,065,140

CHEESE MARKET OUTLOOK BETTER, WITH PRICES RISING.

Range Narrower at Country Points Received from Export Buyers.

Further advances were registered in the cheese markets during the week ending September 4, and trading was generally on a firm basis after the trend of the market became apparent. Although a tendency to sell low cost cheese was shown by certain dealers who overestimated their needs for the immediate future and bought heavily prior to the advance in freight rates or who have experienced difficulty in securing loans, it can not be said that such a feeling was general. For the most part, a realization of the fact that cheese could not be replaced at current country prices kept markets firm. Opinion seems to be that demand will continue to improve and that buying will be more active when cooler weather arrives and after vacation periods are over.

Country Market Movement Satisfactory.

Conditions at Wisconsin primary markets were much like those in the distributing markets. Trading was good during the week and price ranges were narrowed. With a few exceptions dealers followed the advancing market, possibly taking a smaller margin of profit in some cases, but showing no inclination to cut prices. Scarcity of Twins kept prices on this style especially firm. Some other styles did not move so well, but heavier demand this week was expected to remove all possibility of any surplus. Cooler weather has resulted in further improvement of quality in current make, and from now on better cheese should appear on the markets.

Signs of Improvement in Export Demand.

The week brought some new inquiries from export buyers and a few samples were sent out, but so far no real business of importance has been transacted. It is expected, however, that export demand will be active later on. The market for skim cheese continues slow and dull.

Prices of Dairy Products Rising in Norway.

Prices of dairy products in Norway have advanced sharply recently, butter going from 45 to 58 cents per pound, an increase of 28¾ per cent, according to the report of the American consul at Bergen, Norway.

The slaughter of a large portion of the live stock is anticipated on account of the shortage of cattle feedstuffs brought about by the ruin of the hay crop of the entire west coast of Norway and also on account of the present high rates of exchange which make it impracticable to purchase feeding stuffs.

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (30 dozen cases).

	Five days ending Sept. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	21,482	16,341	11,264
Withdrawn from cold storage	86,926	93,618	65,411
Change	−65,444	−77,277	−54,147
Total holdings	3,079,235	3,144,679	3,846,780

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.

	Cases.
Five days ending Sept. 3	**195,731**
Previous week	201,243
Corresponding week last year	213,122

Cotton

SPOT COTTON PRICES LOWERED BY NEW CROP MOVEMENT.

Futures Also Show Heavy Net Declines for Week—Crop Condition Poor, Acreage Good.

There was a considerable decline in prices for both spots and futures during the week ending September 3. The average price for Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 28.98 cents per pound on Friday, September 3 (Saturday, September 4 was a holiday in practically all cotton markets) as compared with the close of the previous week of 32.07 cents and 28.73 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. Friday's average price of 28.98 cents was the lowest for the week.

The sharp change in the price for spot cotton is due in a large degree to the arrival of new-crop cotton on the markets and the basing of quotations on new-crop cotton, the latter being quoted during the week from 2 to 4 cents per pound lower than the old-crop cotton. On August 31 the quotation for old-crop cotton of the grade of Middling at Augusta, Ga., was 31.50 cents per pound. On September 1 at the same market new-crop cotton was quoted at 27.25 cents. On August 31 at Montgomery, Ala., old-crop cotton was quoted at 33 cents, while the following day at the same market the quotation for new-crop cotton was 28.75 cents.

Big Decline in October Futures.

During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 335 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 369 points. The sharp break in future prices, which occurred on August 30, when October futures at New York and New Orleans tumbled 200 points, was followed by further declines on August 31 and September 1 in both markets. The low closing prices for the week for October futures were reached on Wednesday, September 1, at both markets. On that day October futures on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 25.50 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange at 24.21 cents. These quotations were 420 points and 424 points, respectively, lower than the closing prices of August 28, a decline of about $21 per bale. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 18.72 pence per pound on September 3, as compared with 20.47 pence the previous week and 18.52 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The commercial differences in price between Middling cotton and the grades above Middling at Houston and Galveston have narrowed considerably in the past two weeks, undoubtedly on account of the marked increase in the receipts of high-grade cotton of the new crop.

Spot sales decreased during the week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending September 3 amounted to 50,540 bales, as compared with 63,458 bales the previous week and 27,879 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The inactivity which has existed for several weeks in the market for fabrics continued practically unchanged.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on September 1 estimated from the reports of its correspondents and agents that the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 was 67.5 per cent of normal, as compared with 74.1 on July 25, 1920, 61.4 on August 25, 1919, 55.7 on August 25, 1918, 67.8 on August 25, 1917, and 68.2, the average on August 25 of the past 10 years.

A condition of 67.5 on August 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 174 pounds and a total production of about 12,783,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. The production for 1919 was 11,329,755 bales; 1918, 12,040,532 bales; 1917, 11,302,375 bales; 1916, 11,449,930; and 1915, 11,191,820 bales.

Below are given the comparisons of condition reports by States for years named:

Crop Condition Aug. 25.

States.	1920	1919	1918	1917	10-yr. av.
Virginia	81	67	84	76	83
North Carolina	79	70	77	69	74
South Carolina	71	67	67	74	71
Georgia	58	55	66	68	70
Florida	57	38	60	65	69
Alabama	58	55	66	65	67
Mississippi	60	61	67	75	68
Louisiana	55	47	53	75	64
Texas	67	61	43	55	65
Arkansas	75	65	52	79	72
Tennessee	75	69	58	80	77
Missouri	83	75	60	83	77
Oklahoma	84	71	33	84	67
California	80	98	92	90	95
Arizona	86	90	96	89	.....
Other	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	67.5	61.4	55.7	67.8	68.2

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for Sept. 3, 1920, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Months.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	20.35	28.30	34.68	21.76	28.48	32.70
December	24.65	28.55	33.95	23.65	28.38	32.70
January	23.65	28.42	33.86	23.24	28.40	32.80
March	23.30	28.60	33.70	22.90	28.35	32.88

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 3.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
Port receipts	189,041	268,619
Port stocks	717,233	839,773
Interior receipts	206,041	145,652
Interior stocks	785,583	623,050
Into sight	498,084	472,759
Northern spinners' takings	125,276	186,083
Southern consumption	353,000	319,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,580,561	2,775,062

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for September 3 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending September 3 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	250	400	400	370
Strict Good Middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	200	300	375	300
Good Middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	150	200	325	230
Strict Middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	75	100	150	125
Middling	**30.00**	**28.00**	**29.00**	**27.50**	**32.00**	**29.50**	**27.10**	**28.00**	**30.00**	**28.75**	**28.98**
	[1]*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	300	300	350	350	300	300	400	250	375	318
Low Middling	600	900	650	850	900	850	1,000	800	925	1,000	848
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,200	950	1,150	1,350	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,400	1,375	1,233
Good Ordinary [2]	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,800	1,650	1,515
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	350	200	50	205
Strict Middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	425	300	125	335
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	500	450	350	505
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	900	700	725	758
Low Middling [2]	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,150	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,425	1,128
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	550	450	475	473
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	625	550	550	633
Middling [2]	1,000	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	700	700	700	835
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	550	550	425	593
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	625	650	600	743
Middling [2]	1,000	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	700	750	750	920
Sales for week, bales	1,456	733	1,577	.....	650	.....	8,358	32,669	4,035	1,062	[3]50,540

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending September 3 amounted to 37,183 bales, against 26,619 bales the previous week and 65,123 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from August 1, 1920, to September 3, 1920, amounted to 166,229 bales, against 533,588 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 3.

To—	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	53,891	225,761
France	28,345	34,212
Japan and China	4	18,459
Germany	49,024	19,000
Other countries	34,965	236,156
Total	166,229	533,588

Stocks of Government-classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on September 3, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	6	95
Good Middling	43	709
Strict Middling	110	1,582
Middling	664	1,489
Strict Low Middling	5,037	1,212
Low Middling	1,941	781
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	220	72
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	619	137
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	2
Total	8,642	6,085

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on September 3, 1920, at the port of New York were 28,569 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 85,053 bales; and at the port of New Orleans 200,463 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 263,088 bales.

(Concluded on page 176.)

NEW YORK'S SHARE OF PRODUCE.

(Continued from page 167.)

with 530 cars in 1917, and with 258 in 1916. No complete data are available for 1919 as to the quality of onions imported and held for consumption in New York. However, the following informztion may be of interest. During the 1919 calendar year 669,172 bushels of onions were imported at New York and for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1920, the importations totaled 1,096,294 bushels. In 1920 the imports in January were 326,051 bushels, as compared with 231,604 bushels in February, 367,812 in March, 62,056 in April, 35,799 in May, and 72,972 bushels in June.

New York, like other markets, receives the bulk, about 57 per cent, of its carlot cantaloupe supplies from California, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico. Unlike many other cities, however, heavy shipments come also from North Carolina, Delaware, and Maryland.

Georgia furnished the largest number of carloads of peaches, followed by New Jersey, New York, and California. Comparatively few cars were received from Delaware and Maryland.

Southeast Ships Early Potatoes.

Florida led in the number of cars of early potatoes supplied, with a yearly average of 996 cars, while South Carolina followed closely with 826 cars yearly. Second early potatoes came from Virginia and Maryland and the bulk of the late potatoes from Long Island, Maine, western New York, and New Jersey. Importations of potatoes at New York were equivalent to 474 cars in 1919, as compared with 216 cars in 1918, with 506 cars in 1917, and with 408 cars in 1916. Practically all of these importations came from Canada and the Bermuda Islands and reached the market in April and May and October and November.

The accompanying table shows the periods when supplies of these fruits and vegetables are most abundant in New York. Carlot receipts of apples are heaviest in October, November, and December; cabbage in April, May, and June, and cantaloupes in July and August. Onions are in abundance throughout the year, but heaviest in May and October. Receipts of peaches reach their peak in July and are heavy in August. Potatoes are in heaviest receipt during June and July and lightest during January and February. Strawberry receipts reach their peak in June while receipts of tomatoes are heaviest during May, June, July, and August.

Britain Aiding Mesopotamian Agriculture.

A great deal of attention has been given to the development of agriculture since the occupation of Mesopotamia by the British. Experimental farms have been started in different parts of the country to ascertain the kinds of wheat and barley that may be most profitably raised. Model dairy farms, for improving methods and placing before the inhabitants practical, working dairy farms conducted according to modern principles, are in operation.

Experimental cotton farms have demonstrated beyond a doubt that cotton can be profitably grown in all parts of Mesopotamia and already a good many farmers have started its cultivation with the aid of experts from Egypt and India.

Ground nuts or peanuts have also been successfully raised on the Euphrates.

HONEY AFFECTED BY SUGAR SLUMP.

(Continued from page 167.)

of extracted honey through the sale of high-class goods in small, attractively labeled bottles has increased manyfold.

The financial stringency and the slump in sugar prices has caused an unsettled market and slightly lower prices at California shipping points. Carloads of White Sage and White Clover sold on September 1 at 18½ to 20 cents per pound f. o. b. Los Angeles. Extra Light Amber Sage at 18½ cents, and Light Amber Alfalfa at 15 to 17½ cents per pound.

Prices for honey in the comb also declined somewhat. On September 1, 24-section cases of Light Kansas Alfalfa sold to jobbers in Kansas City at $8. Missouri Light Clover and Alfalfa had declined $1 during the past two weeks to $8 to $8.50 per case. In Minneapolis, cases of Minnesota White Clover sold direct to retailers on August 31 at $7 to $7.50.

ASIATIC NUTS DEPRESS PRICES

(Continued from front page.)

nuts, as a protection to the American grower. Cooperation between the peanut trade and the farmer has apparently taken a long step in advance, endeavoring by united action to secure aid for the American-grown nut.

In the meantime, the range of sales to jobbers has gone down in Chicago since the last of January from 16 cents per pound for Virginia Jumbos to 13½ to 14 cents per pound on August 31. Shelled Spanish No. 1 in that city have declined even further, from 18½ cents to 13 cents per pound. In St. Louis, from a range of 15½ to 16 cents shelled Virginias No. 1 dropped to 11½ cents per pound during the seven months, and cleaned goods fell to a less degree.

Prices of Chinese nuts f. o. b. Pacific coast have been cut in half since January 30. On that day Chinese shelled 30/32 to the ounce, corresponding in size to the extra large Virginia nut, sold at 14 to 15 cents per pound, 38's/40's bringing 12¼ cents per pound. These soon fell rapidly, and for weeks it was almost impossible to secure oriental quotations on the coast, so depressed was the feeling and so acute the financial stringency. As the accumulated supplies in the markets gradually began to be disposed of, sales were again made. On August 24 carload prices f. o. b. Pacific coast for shelled Chinese 30/32 to the ounce ranged 7½ to 7¾ cents per pound, with 6½ to 6¾ cents being received for 38's/40's.

Large Domestic Crop Expected.

Due to long-continued rains in the South, which prevented planting until late in the spring and in some sections necessitated replanting, the new crop will not be harvested until unusually late this fall. Recent weather conditions, however, except for excess of moisture in some sections, are reported favorable. On July 1 the commercial acreage of the entire country was forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 1,221,400, 97 per cent of the final forecast for 1919. The condition of the crop was so much better, however, that a total crop of 38,691,000 bushels was estimated August 1, as compared with 33,263,000 bushels, the final estimate a year ago. Farmers who sold their last season's crop before early spring generally made reasonable profits on their peanuts. This year, however, the opening price is expected to be several cents lower a pound than was the case last fall, and peanut growers must be content with hoping that a stronger tone and higher prices will materialize later.

Small Quantity of Butter Substitutes Imported.

The Bureau of Customs Statistics in New York, under the United States Treasury Department, states that butter substitutes represent less than 5 per cent of the figures shown in the class of butter and butter substitutes imported into this country. Of the 22,855,090 pounds of butter and butter substitutes received during the first seven months of this year, only 1,142,754.5 pounds may be classed as butter substitutes.

CARLOADS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNLOADED AT NEW YORK CITY.

By Months.

Crop.	Year.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apples	1919	10,601	1,156	1,326	1,009	604	305	97	254	441	947	1,556	1,547	1,409
	1918	11,336	817	912	1,052	797	402	121	614	862	1,144	1,512	1,483	1,623
	1917	7,996	4	4	103	638	595	224	342	975	1,067	1,496	1,468	1,080
	1916	10,191	942	1,026	1,042	773	577	304	61	255	794	1,807	1,740	8,700
	Average		730	842	1,027	703	470	187	318	633	988	1,580	1,560	3,202
Cabbage	1919	2,301	207	227	308	291	571	393	26	2	7	51	104	114
	1918	2,880	189	259	387	471	758	301	38	0	25	94	194	164
	1917	2,027	0	1	19	102	244	591	122	3	13	371	292	219
	1916	2,070	131	229	367	435	271	193	51	10	5	97	149	132
	Average		132	179	270	325	461	370	59	4	25	153	185	157
Cantaloupes	1919	3,867					4	462	1,044	1,185	714	351	108	
	1918	3,029					1	288	709	1,204	615	176	36	
	1917	3,365					3	176	1,121	1,175	619	37	34	
	1916	3,141					0	415	881	1,233	485	117	10	
	Average						2	335	939	1,199	608	220	47	
Onions	1919	4,801	279	415	467	319	393	323	408	439	494	125	409	370
	1918	4,465	309	260	430	300	439	424	365	281	354	509	413	381
	1917	4,666	0	0	25	244	783	465	316	356	645	1,160	487	185
	1916	4,951	394	486	656	527	522	287	191	411	393	332	349	206
	Average		246	290	395	348	534	375	320	372	471	657	430	286
Peaches	1919	3,935					68	703	1,516	1,143	457	48		
	1918	3,683					327	771	1,361	749	433	42		
	1917	3,620					4	220	901	1,000	970	525		
	1916	3,395					3	220	1,090	724	860	498		
	Average						101	479	1,217	904	680	278		
Potatoes	1919	18,378	993	849	1,144	1,752	1,672	2,329	2,242	1,517	1,521	1,436	1,989	934
	1918	19,330	949	1,177	1,258	1,812	1,684	2,701	2,498	1,476	1,654	1,494	1,396	1,231
	1917	20,601	0	0	337	2,516	1,292	2,599	3,037	2,106	2,225	3,167	1,535	787
	1916	20,629	1,533	1,020	1,428	1,531	1,411	2,335	2,332	1,579	1,872	1,964	1,578	1,846
	Average		869	762	1,042	1,903	1,765	2,541	2,527	1,670	1,818	2,015	1,625	1,200
Strawberries	1919	898	0	0	15	70	465	342	6	0				
	1918	1,206	0	2	41	186	692	265	20	0				
	1917	2,771	5	4	31	182	613	1,398	538	0				
	1916	2,779	4	34	4	158	776	1,243	478	82				
	Average		2	10	23	149	637	812	261	21				
Tomatoes	1919	2,986	36	43	226	220	502	666	513	326	99	143	162	59
	1918	3,229	11	8	29	278	459	466	552	780	491	88	48	11
	1917	3,310	2	1	5	90	628	608	736	757	273	134	55	20
	1916	2,917	2	20	150	387	425	530	728	341	137	137	53	7
	Average		13	18	103	244	504	568	632	551	250	126	80	24

Foreign Markets

BRITISH FEARING EGG SHORTAGE NEXT WINTER.

Russia, Main Source of Supply Before World War, Not Satisfactorily Replaced.

British importers of eggs generally believe that there will be a serious shortage of eggs during the coming winter, according to reports from various British sources. The Ministry of Food has had under consideration the supplies of imported eggs which may be expected and feels that there is reason to fear that previous estimates of plentiful supplies from abroad will not be realized.

Russian Exports were Heavy.

In prewar days Russia was the chief source of supply, in 1913 exporting to the United Kingdom 124,530,000 dozen eggs out of total imports of 215,799,500 dozen. The total imports of eggs by Great Britain during 1919 amounted to only 56,443,950 dozen, from the following sources:

	Dozens.	Per cent.
United States	14,086,060	25
Canada	14,769,620	26
Denmark	16,380,670	29
All others	11,207,600	20
Total	56,443,950	100

Polish Imports Not Likely.

There seems to be no means of making good the deficiency caused by the loss of the large quantities which formerly came from Russia and central Europe. So far the efforts of importers, which have had the support of the ministry of food, to reopen the egg trade with Poland have not been substantially successful. Toward the end of last season small quantities were allowed by the French Government to be exported from Morocco, but no announcement has yet been made as to this year's exports.

The shortage of foodstuffs generally in South Africa has resulted in restricted exports of eggs as well as other articles of food; hence only comparatively small supplies can be expected from that source.

Probable Supply from China.

The food controller expects increasing supplies from China. He also states that "estimates of Danish supplies vary from 80 per cent to rather more than a normal production; but a disturbing factor in the situation is the reported appearance in that market of American buyers, who are stated to have made large purchases of pickled eggs, with the result that prices have been raised against would-be buyers from the United Kingdom. In view of the high cost of freight to the United States the possibility must be faced that, if the report is correct, the American buyers have speculated to some extent on the chance of recouping themselves at the expense of the British consumer."

The food controller gave notice to the trade that it may be necessary to reimpose maximum prices on eggs, and that such prices if reimposed can not be materially lower than those of the egg-price order of 1919.

Our imports of raw sugar from Cuba in 1919 totaled 5,488,711,032 pounds, valued at $290,732,477, or approximately 5 cents per pound.

Figures on Marseille Meat Trade.

According to the Marseille customs statistics, which do not include the supplies received from the American Expeditionary Forces, the local imports of meats and meat products in 1913, the latest normal year, and in 1918, the latest year for which these statistics are available, were as follows, the quantities being expressed in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds:

Meat imports by Marseille.

Description.	1913		1918	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Refrigerated meat	.....	.....	26,182	3,096
Salted meat (chiefly ham and bacon)	768	429	4,446	4,992
Prepared pork	373	289	212	191
Canned meats	1,376	30	3,569	9
Meat extracts	32	.....	12	.....
Sausage casings	792	247	140	29
Lard	1,401	665	2,776	1,316
Tallow	11,964	5,406	1,772	105
Other animal fats	393	228	79	15
Total	17,099	7,294	39,188	8,853

The introduction and large imports of refrigerated meat in 1918 were the result of war conditions which brought about a considerable shortage on the local meat supply, according to the American consul general at Marseille. The principal exporting country was Argentina with a total of 15,591 metric tons. The Australian shipments were next in importance with a total of 3,335 metric tons. Imports from the United States amounted to 3,096 metric tons. The balance came from Uruguay, China, and Madagascar.

Increased Imports From U. S.

There was a large increase in the receipts of ham and bacon, the bulk of which came from the United States. American lard and tallow have long been more or less in demand in the district of Marseille, this demand being largely dependent upon the competition of vegetable fats.

A number of American exporters of meat products are well represented in this district and are doing their utmost to extend this trade, but the possibilities of development in this line are limited, except perhaps for refrigerated meat, which was successfully introduced during the war.

Rice Importation Necessary Soon in Sumatra.

The present stocks of rice in Sumatra will last about three or four months, at the end of which period it will be necessary to import large quantities to meet the requirements for the last four months of 1920, according to a report from the American Consulate at Medan, Sumatra.

The imports of rice into the east coast of Sumatra during the first five months of the year amounted to 44,915 tons, distributed as follows:

Source.	Quantity.	Source.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Saigon	28,811	Siam	1,260
United States	12,141	Other countries	1,770
British India	9,330	Total	44,915

NEW ZEALAND AND BALKAN WOOL HOLDINGS REPORTED.

Island Stocks are to be Sold Through Minister of Supplies.

Supplementing the wool reports from the United Kingdom, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa, published in the Market Reporter for August 28 and September 4, cablegrams have recently been received from Constantinople and New Zealand giving information in regard to the stocks of wool on hand in those countries.

"The American consul general at Auckland, New Zealand, reports that the total accumulation of raw wool in that country is 70,000 bales (freezing works slipe), 68,000 bales government scoured and slipe, and 274,000 bales of greasy wool. Under normal conditions there is usually no stock of wool on hand at this time in New Zealand.

"The above estimates comprise approximately 9 per cent high grade, 61 per cent medium, and 30 per cent low grade wool. The plan for marketing this surplus is that the minister of supplies of New Zealand will sell it at 39 cents for 36's and $1.20 for 64's."

Constantinople Market at a Standstill.

"The American consul general at Constantinople reports that the total wool accumulation in the Balkan regions is approximately 1,000,000 pounds on hand. This surplus is of low quality as compared with the world's standards.

"The Constantinople market is stagnant due to the fact that there are no arrivals from the interior of the Balkan region. The exportation of wool is at a standstill because the New York and other world markets offer wool at lower prices than those asked at Constantinople.

"The accumulation of 1,000,000 pounds on hand at the present time is approximately the amount that is continuously in transit in normal times through the Constantinople market. The local wool dealers and owners are holding this supply of 1,000,000 pounds for a raise in the prices abroad in order that they may dispose of their holdings without loss."

SPOT COTTON PRICES LOWER.

(Continued from page 174.)

Long Staple Cotton.

A very light demand for long staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a nominal market at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	27
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	30
Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	20
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	30
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, spotted to light tinges, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	$25\frac{1}{2}$

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 28.75 cents per pound at New Orleans and 32 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	400	200
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,000	1,800

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